

US Army Corps of Engineers

**Toxic and Hazardous
Materials Agency**

FINAL

**PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND
RESPONSE PLAN (COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN)
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

**Contract No. DAAA15-90-D-0015
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Prepared for:

**U.S. ARMY TOXIC AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AGENCY
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21010**

Prepared by:

**DAMES & MOORE
A Professional Limited Partnership
7101 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 700
Bethesda, Maryland 20814**

MARCH 1992

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(COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN)**

**Presidio of San Francisco
San Francisco, California**

Distribution unlimited approved for public release.

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**U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BART	Bay Area Rapid Transportation
CAL-EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DEH	Directorate of Engineering and Housing
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FORSCOM	Forces Command
FS	Feasibility Study
GGNRA	Golden Gate National Recreation Area
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
LAIR	Letterman Army Institute of Research
LAMC	Letterman Army Medical Center
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OCLL	Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison
OCPA	Office of the Chief of Public Affairs
OSWER	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAO	Public Affairs Officer
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
PIRP	Public Involvement and Response Plan
POL	Petroleum, oil, lubricant
PSF	Presidio of San Francisco

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (cont'd)

RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SFO	San Francisco International Airport
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USATHAMA	U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
USPHSH	U.S. Public Health Services Hospital
UST	Underground storage tank

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This Public Involvement and Response Plan (PIRP) (Community Relations Plan) for the Presidio of San Francisco (PSF) sets forth a site-specific program to establish communication and information exchange among U.S. Army staff; the U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency (USATHAMA); and various Federal, State of California, City and County of San Francisco, and community agencies, and the public. Effective communication and timely information exchange is essential for maintaining community understanding and support for PSF and for implementing a successful PIRP. This plan includes methods for facilitating communication between the U.S. Army and local citizens, business people, elected officials, and leaders from surrounding communities. PIRP activities will be handled under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, and the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526).

In October 1988, Congress passed Public Law 100-526. This legislation provides the framework for making decisions about military base closures and realignments. The overall objective of the legislation is to close and realign bases to maximize savings without impairing the Army's overall military mission. In December 1988, the Defense Secretary's ad hoc Commission on Base Realignment and Closure issued its final report nominating candidate installations. The Commission's recommendations, subsequently approved by Congress, affect 111 Army installations, of which 81 are to be closed. The remaining installations are affected primarily as the result of relocation of units and facilities. The Presidio of San Francisco is one of the installations identified for closure.

Legislative directives require that all base closures and realignments be performed in accordance with applicable provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). As a result, NEPA documentation is being prepared for all properties scheduled to be closed or realigned. The Base Closure Division of

USATHAMA is responsible for supervising the environmental effort for all affected Army properties. The USATHAMA environmental assessments will subsequently be incorporated into the NEPA documentation being prepared for the properties.

The PIRP's goal is to inform and to establish two-way communication with residents of surrounding communities regarding environmental studies being conducted at PSF in conjunction with scheduled Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Studies (RI/FSs) of the installation. Several areas of PSF are of particular concern, including the Crissy Field maintenance area; the central petroleum, oil, and lubrication facility; the landfills; and other selected sites. This PIRP has been prepared to describe public involvement activities related to all areas of PSF.

Additional goals of this PIRP are to keep residents and workers at PSF and of the surrounding communities knowledgeable of planned and ongoing activities at PSF, and to provide a means whereby citizens and agencies can interact with PSF and other Army staff to assist in resolving issues of public interest and concern. The primary purposes of the PIRP are to:

1. Provide for the exchange of information regarding the RI/FSs for areas of environmental concern at PSF.
2. Solicit input, comments, and active involvement from the public, on-post work force, elected and civic leaders, and concerned agencies regarding the program.
3. Provide a centralized point of contact for the public to express concerns and propose an effective communications network for distributing desired information regarding environmental matters at PSF.

This plan outlines the public involvement objectives; prescribes specific policies and procedures governing public involvement activities related to environmental and remedial actions; assigns responsibility for planning and implementing program functions; and presents suggested communication activities and techniques to be

exercised in meeting program goals. Specific goals and objectives are presented in Section 3.1.

1.1 INSTALLATION LOCATION

The PSF, located in the City of San Francisco in San Francisco County, California, is situated on the northern tip of the San Francisco peninsula at the southern anchorage of the Golden Gate Bridge. It consists of approximately 1,483 acres, of which 1,270 are under control of the U.S. Army. The PSF is bounded by San Francisco Bay on the north and by the Pacific Ocean on the west. On the Pacific side, the 100-acre Baker Beach area is part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) and is irrevocably permitted to the Department of the Interior. The northern portion of the post consists of the Fort Point Historic Site, the base of the Golden Gate Bridge, and the toll plaza complex. The Fort Point Coast Guard Station is immediately east of this area on the coast. The remaining 45 acres of the northern beach area have also been transferred to the GGNRA. The City of San Francisco operates the 6-acre Julius Kahn Public Playground just within the southeastern boundary of the PSF. Figure A-1, Appendix A, shows the location of PSF with respect to the Bay Area and the City of San Francisco.

The PSF is divided into three sections by U.S. Highway 101, which runs east and west to the Golden Gate Bridge, and Park Presidio Boulevard (State Highway 1), which runs north and south and joins U.S. Highway 101 before the bridge (see Figure A-1). Both highways are elevated and may be accessed from the site at Doyle Drive and the Golden Gate Bridge toll plaza. The area of the PSF north of U.S. Highway 101 is the principal industrial/commercial area of the past, and includes original Crissy Army Air Field Structures, World War II era temporary structures, and modern structures comprising the Post Exchange and Commissary. Also included in this area are an active helipad and family housing. The area west and south of State Highway 1 includes Fort Scott, the former U.S. Public Health Service Hospital, central magazine, and family housing units. West of State Highway 1 and south of U.S. Highway 101 are inactive coastal batteries along the Pacific shore. East of State Highway 1 and south

of U.S. Highway 101 is the most highly developed and historically significant area of the post, including Letterman Army Medical Center (LAMC) and Letterman Army Institute of Research (LAIR), family housing, recreation facilities, and the golf course.

South of the site is the densely populated Richmond District of San Francisco. To the east is the Marina District of the city, also densely populated, and the Palace of Fine Arts. Lyon Street forms most of the eastern boundary of the site. Entrances to the PSF are at 25th Avenue, 15th Avenue, Arguello Boulevard, and Presidio Boulevard to the south; Lombard Street (Main Gate), Gorgas Avenue, and Doyle Drive to the east; and the Golden Gate Bridge toll plaza to the north. The main business section of the City of San Francisco is approximately 2 miles southeast of the PSF.

1.2 INSTALLATION HISTORY

The PSF was formally established as a military garrison on September 17, 1776, by the government of Spain. It was part of a fortification system designed to guard Spain's New World Empire against foreign encroachment, serving as Spain's northernmost military garrison on the Pacific Coast (Argonne National Laboratory, 1989).

The post currently occupies approximately 1,270 acres of land and has a history of continual military presence since its establishment in 1776. The PSF came under American control in 1846 during the western expansion of the United States, and provided an important contribution to American actions in the Civil War, Indian Wars in California and Arizona, Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, and the more recent Korean and Vietnam Wars. Present primary responsibilities include provision of logistical and administrative support to active and reserve component units in northern California and Nevada, medical treatment (LAMC), and medical research (LAIR). The PSF is headquarters for the Sixth U.S. Army.

The installation was designated as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) on June 13, 1962, and was entered on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as a district on October 15, 1966. In 1972, the PSF was included within the

boundaries of the GGNRA managed by the National Park Service (NPS); the majority of the PSF coastline was irrevocably permitted to the GGNRA, and restrictions on new construction were imposed on the property remaining under Army ownership to preserve its unique character and history.

1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

The PSF, including LAMC and LAIR, was recommended to the Secretary of Defense for closure by the Commission on Base Realignment and Closure. USATHAMA is responsible for the Enhanced Preliminary Assessment, Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, and Statement of Condition; requirements of the California Environmental Protection Agency (CAL-EPA); and City of San Francisco Municipal Requirements. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, is responsible for remedial actions. To minimize the potential for liability, these studies address necessary Installation Restoration Program (IRP) elements to comply with CERCLA, SARA, and the National Contingency Plan (NCP); requirements of the California Department of Health and Regional Water Quality Control Board; and City of San Francisco Municipal Requirements.

The Governor of the State of California has newly created the CAL-EPA. The structure of CAL-EPA includes six subdivisions reporting to Secretary James C. Stock. The six subdivisions are: (1) Department of Toxic Substances Control; (2) Water Resources Control Board; (3) Air Resources Board; (4) Integrated Waste Management Board; (5) Department of Pesticide Regulation; and (6) Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. The former Toxic Substances Control Program of the Department of Health Services, which acted as the lead agency for the environmental cleanup at the PSF, has now been transferred to CAL-EPA. Currently, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) acts as the lead agency under the auspices of CAL-EPA.

Preliminary assessments (PAs) at the PSF were conducted in 1982 and 1989 identifying limited potential or actual contamination previously related to past landfilling and other activities, including but not limited to storage and handling of

petroleum, oil, and lubricant (POL), as well as other motor pool wastes; polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) electrical equipment; operation of a NIKE missile battery; and storage and handling of insecticides and rodenticides (McMaster et al., 1983; Argonne National Laboratory, 1989). Contamination from leaking underground storage tanks (USTs) at a vehicle maintenance building and post gasoline stations, as well as from leaking transformers containing PCBs, has been confirmed.

The Enhanced Preliminary Assessment (Argonne National Laboratory, 1989) concluded that PSF presents no imminent or substantial threat to human health or the environment and no emergency remedial actions are warranted. However, it was determined that environmental degradation has taken place at PSF and that remedial actions are necessary as the result of prior contaminant releases. It was further determined that additional studies and investigations are necessary to characterize potential environmental releases from PSF. Finally, it was concluded that modifications to some current activities at PSF can accomplish a reduction in the potential for future releases of contaminants to the environment.

The presence of contaminated areas results in the need for an RI/FS to be conducted to verify and quantify the nature and extent of contamination, perform public health and environmental risks assessments, and evaluate remedial action alternatives leading to individual site remedial actions, if necessary.

The areas requiring environmental evaluation were identified based on past records, interviews with base personnel, aerial photographs, and a site visit (Argonne National Laboratory, 1989). The RI/FS Technical Plan (E.C. Jordan Co., 1990) grouped the sites into several general areas. The areas, except for former landfills, are based on location at the post and include:

- U.S. Public Health Services Hospital (USPHSH) Facility
- Former NIKE Missile Battery
- Crissy Field
- 45-acre portion of Crissy Field irrevocably permitted to GGNRA
- Directorate of Engineering and Housing (DEH) Facility

- Main Post Area
- Landfills
- 100-acre portion of Baker Beach irrevocably permitted to GGNRA
- Golden Gate Bridge southern toll plaza
- Other Areas.

See Figures A-3 through A-8, Appendix A, for study area locations and site maps.

The RI objectives are to acquire the data necessary to define the distribution, types, and concentrations of contaminants, and to assess associated risks to public health and the environment. Data collected during the RI are designed to support the FS and decision documents that address mitigation of environmental contamination at each site. The RI will support a no-action decision at identified potential sites with sufficient data to demonstrate a lack of significant residual contamination (E.C. Jordan Co., 1990).

The PSF, through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), conducted an asbestos survey. The scope of work required an inspection survey of the buildings at PSF to determine the presence of asbestos-containing materials. The survey included an inspection of the accessible areas of each building and collection of representative samples of suspect materials to determine whether they contain asbestos. The installation is undertaking asbestos abatement at sites where the survey found friable asbestos in a condition that warrants immediate attention to protect human health. The survey will also be used to evaluate the need for additional asbestos abatement. If it is determined that additional abatement is needed, it will be conducted separately from the RI/FS.

USATHAMA has developed a comprehensive list of USTs at PSF. Testing of the active tanks will be conducted by the PSF. The out-of-service tanks will be closed in an action separate from the RI/FS.

The Army is conducting a radon sampling program at all its installations, including PSF. Currently, the PSF has implemented radon sampling of the housing units that are Priority I buildings (i.e., housing, schools, day care centers, and

hospitals), but results are not currently available. The RI/FS Contractor will conduct radon sampling at the remaining Priority I buildings as per Army radon protocol. Therefore, based on the results it may be necessary for the RI/FS Contractor to conduct radon sampling of the Priority II (i.e., training centers, operation centers, research and development/technology facilities) and Priority III buildings (i.e., office buildings, laboratories, shops and warehouses). Radon abatement, if required, also will be conducted separately from the RI/FS.

The RI/FS Task Order is being modified to incorporate sampling of transformers for the presence of PCBs. The sampling results will be reported separately from the RI/FS.

2.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

2.1 COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICS AND EMPLOYMENT

The PSF is located in the City of San Francisco at the northern tip of the San Francisco Peninsula and the south end of the Golden Gate Bridge. The San Francisco Bay Area is the northern center of California commerce, second only to the Los Angeles area to the south. Nine counties comprise the Bay area--San Francisco, San Mateo, Alameda, Marin, Contra Costa, Sonoma, Napa, Solano, and Santa Clara. To the north, the Bay Area extends to Marin County and the winemaking regions of Sonoma and Napa. To the east is Alameda County, a center of light industry and transportation. To the south are San Mateo County and Santa Clara County--home of Silicon Valley.

In 1940, 66 percent of the region's population was in Alameda and San Francisco Counties. By 1960, these two counties accounted for 57 percent of the jobs in the Bay Area. In 1990, 34 percent of the people and 39 percent of the jobs were in these counties. Populations of the 20 largest Bay Area cities are shown below:

<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u>
San Jose	782,248	Santa Clara	92,090
San Francisco	763,800	Daly City	91,209
Oakland	372,000	San Mateo	84,829
Fremont	172,071	Richmond	83,718
Sunnyvale	115,639	Fairfield	74,109
Santa Rosa	112,345	Alameda	72,960
Concord	110,640	Vacaville	70,496
Hayward	109,255	San Leandro	67,718
Vallejo	107,330	Mountain View	65,375
Berkeley	99,111	Redwood City	65,261

SOURCE: U.S. Census--preliminary 1990 population figures.

The City and County of San Francisco have a diverse cultural mix of residents as evidenced by their neighborhoods--Chinatown, North Beach, Japantown, and the Mission. Key industries include real estate, finance and banking, retailing, apparel design and manufacturing, and international commerce. The top 10 publicly owned companies in San Francisco include:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Business</u>	<u>Revenues (millions)</u>	<u>Employment</u>
Chevron Corp.	Oil and gas	\$ 29,443.0	54,826
Hewlett Packard Co.	Computer products	\$ 11,899.0	93,000
Bank America Corp.	Banking	\$ 11,389.0	54,780
Pacific Telesis Group	Telecommunications	\$ 9,593.0	68,450
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	Utility	\$ 8,599.3	26,200
McKesson Corp.	Wholesale drugs, products	\$ 7,578.4	14,000
Transamerica Corp.	Finance services	\$ 6,834.1	18,000
Wells Fargo & Co.	Banking	\$ 5,648.9	19,680
Apple Computer Inc.	Computer products	\$ 5,284.0	14,500
Consolidated Freightways	Transportation	\$ 3,760.2	40,800

SOURCE: San Francisco Business, July 1990.

The city is a major white-collar employment center, with residents accounting for 55 percent of the work force and a median household income of \$28,530. San Francisco's industrial sector is as follows:

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number of Businesses</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
Agriculture	146	1,227
Mining	29	4,475
Manufacturing	1,709	44,845
Contracting/Construction	15,154	28,418

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number of Businesses</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
Transportation/Public Utilities	1,117	44,914
Wholesale Trade	2,255	29,603
Retail	6,931	76,850
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	4,477	86,091
Services	12,344	185,586

SOURCE: 1985 Counties Index/U.S. Census.

The Bay Area's transportation infrastructure is a present and growing asset. Although the Golden Gate Bridge is a symbol of San Francisco and the Bay Area, the Bay Bridge between San Francisco and Oakland is the region's busiest cross-water artery. Mass transit is becoming an increasingly attractive option and includes the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART), MUNI buses, and ferries. San Francisco International Airport (SFO) has direct service to 34 international and 85 domestic destinations and is the fifth busiest airport nationwide. The ports of the Bay are located in Oakland, San Francisco, Redwood City, Richmond, Sacramento, and Stockton. The Port of San Francisco operates as a shipping point, passenger ship destination, and tourist attraction.

San Francisco's location and cultural and recreational opportunities make it a prime tourism center, providing many jobs related to servicing its many visitors.

2.2 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT HISTORY

Residents of San Francisco and the Bay Area historically have been very politically and environmentally active. All individuals interviewed during February 4 to 8, 1991, as part of the PIRP process, expressed that the community is extremely sensitive to environmental issues, and rated environmental awareness a 12 on a scale of 1 to 10.

The PSF is an open installation and numerous areas are available for public enjoyment. There are park-like settings and historic sites (Presidio Army Museum) and even a pet cemetery where military personnel stationed at PSF buried their deceased pets. It has also been the target for anti-war protests during the '60s, and again recently in response to Operation Desert Storm.

Concern over the future of PSF has been in the forefront of community involvement since the announcement in 1989 that PSF was included on the list of bases slated for closure. Under Federal law, the PSF will be turned over to the NPS as part of GGNRA and the military presence withdrawn by September 30, 1995. Congressional representatives from the Bay Area have fought to keep PSF open, or to at least maintain some military presence, while the NPS is actively planning for future use of the installation. The Presidio Planning Process was initiated in spring 1990, and the Reveille and Presidio Update are published by the Presidio Planning Team to involve the public in the planning process. The goal of GGNRA is to preserve the natural, historic, scenic, recreational, and educational values of PSF.

A draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the closing of PSF drew extensive comments from many citizens in the area. Public workshops were held February 2, February 19, and April 2, 1991, to bring the public up-to-date on issues raised.

Environmental issues and impacts on the future of the PSF are of concern to many groups in the area of the installation, including the Sierra Club, neighborhood associations, the Arms Control Research Center, local elected officials, and several others. The community is taking an active role in the decision-making process.

2.3 AVAILABLE MEDIA RESOURCES

As a major metropolitan area, San Francisco has many available media resources. The PSF is served by several daily newspapers such as the San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco Examiner, and Oakland Tribune, and weekly newspapers

such as the San Francisco Independent, San Francisco Weekly, and The San Francisco Bay Guardian. There are also several Spanish, Chinese, and Japanese language publications.

Local television coverage in the PSF area includes the three major networks--KPIX-TV (CBS) Channel 5, KGO-TV (ABC) Channel 7, KRON-TV (NBC) Channel 4--as well as KTVU-TV (FOX) Channel 2 and KQED (PBS) Channel 9. Viacom Cable Channel 6 is available on a subscription basis.

Providing the area with a variety of programming formats are several local radio stations--KQED (FM), K101 (FM), KOFY (FM), KPOO (FM), KPFA (FM), KNBR (AM), KCBS (AM), KGO-AM, KDIA (AM), and KIQI (AM). National Public Radio (NPR) stations include KCSM (FM) and KALW (FM).

Appendix B provides a complete list of names, addresses, and phone numbers of the news services, newspapers, television stations, and radio stations.

2.4 COMMUNITY INTERVIEW PROGRAM

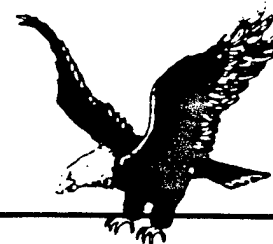
To identify the attitudes and concerns of regional residents concerning PSF and ongoing environmental studies, community interviews were conducted by representatives of USATHAMA and Dames & Moore between February 4 and 8, 1991, with citizens living in the vicinity of the installation and with community, political, and business leaders. A listing of those interviewed is maintained by USATHAMA Public Affairs, and by the PSF Public Affairs Office. Interviews were conducted mainly over the telephone and, in a few cases, at businesses. Twenty individuals were interviewed over the 5 days. Figure 2-1 provides the list of questions that the participants were asked. A summary of the interviewees' responses to each question is presented below:



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Toxic and Hazardous
Materials Agency

USATHAMA

U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency



Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21010-5401

COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE _____ PHONE _____

1. An environmental study is being conducted at PSF. Have you heard about this study? If so, do you remember when and how you learned of it?

2. Have you talked with any Army, state of California or EPA officials about the environmental study ongoing at PSF?

3. If you have, were they responsive to your concerns?

4. What special interests or concerns do you have about PSF or the environmental study?

5. Have any of your friends or neighbors talked with you to express interest or concern about the environmental study, and if so, what were their concerns?

6. If you had a question or concern, what would you do? Is there someone you would call?

FIGURE 2-1

7. Would you be interested in joining a mailing list to receive news releases, fact sheets, and other general information about this study?

Yes _____ No _____

8. Other than the mailing list, what other ways can the installation provide you with information and better involve you in the decision-making process?

Newspaper(s) _____
TV _____ Radio _____
Information Repository _____
(Suggested Location) _____
Community Information Line _____
Briefings at PSF _____
Community Meetings _____
(Suggested time and place) _____
Informal Community Group Workshops _____
Other _____

9. What method do you feel would be the best way for the Army to receive information FROM you?

10. Can you suggest anyone else (friend, neighbor, group) that we should contact or who might want to be included on the mailing list?

10A. (Residents on the Presidio ONLY)
How do you receive your drinking water?

Private well _____ Community well _____
City water _____ Bottled water _____ Other _____

11. Is there anything else you would like to mention that we have not talked about?

12. (Optional) In your opinion, how sensitive is the community to environmental issues?

Question 1: An environmental study is being conducted at PSF. Have you heard about this study? If so, do you remember when and how you learned of it?

Summary of Responses: Of the 20 people who participated in the interviews, 19 were aware of the environmental study at PSF. Eight of those individuals became aware of the study through the draft EIS, three through the newspaper, two through the course of their work, two through close monitoring of the base closure, one from a meeting on post, and three did not remember how they learned of the study. The remaining individual only was aware of the draft EIS.

Question 2: Have you talked with any Army, State of California, or EPA officials about the study ongoing at PSF?

Summary of Responses: Seven of the 20 interview participants had spoken with Army, State of California, or EPA officials. Three had spoken to officials at the Corps of Engineers, and four had spoken to Army officials in general.

Question 3: If you have, were they responsive to your concerns?

Summary of Responses: Of the seven interview participants who had spoken with officials, six said they generally were responsive, though one noted not being able to obtain a copy of the Enhanced Preliminary Assessment report. One interviewee stated that officials were not responsive to concerns.

Question 4: What special interests or concerns do you have about PSF or the environmental study?

Summary of Responses: Of the 20 interview participants, five had no concerns about PSF or the environmental study. The remaining individuals had a variety of concerns. Many were concerned over the adequacy of the draft EIS and the entire base closure process. However, the major concerns regarding the environmental study were whether the Army would be responsible for the cleanup after it leaves PSF, the locations and amount of hazardous waste, the level of cleanup, the timeframe of cleanup, and the funding for cleanup. One interviewee mentioned specific concerns over asbestos and water quality. Other concerns included the future use of PSF once

it is turned over to the NPS and the economic impact of the Army leaving San Francisco.

Question 5: Have any of your friends or neighbors talked with you to express interest or concern about the environmental study, and if so, what were their concerns?

Summary of Responses: Eleven of the 20 interview participants had friends or neighbors who had expressed interest or concern in the environmental study. Those concerns were basically the same as those of the interviewees--the adequacy of the draft EIS; the base closure process; the responsibility of the Army for cleanup; the amount of contamination; and the level, timeframe, and funding of cleanup. Asbestos and water quality were also of concern.

Question 6: If you had a question or concern, what would you do? Is there someone you would call?

Summary of Responses: Seven interviewees stated that they would contact the NPS and/or PSF Public Affairs Office; five would contact the base Commander; two would contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District; two would contact the DEH; and one each would contact the Sierra Club, the EPA, and their Congressperson to voice a question or concern regarding the environmental study.

Question 7: Would you be interested in joining a mailing list to receive news releases, fact sheets, and other general information about this study?

Summary of Responses: All 20 interview participants were interested in joining a mailing list.

Question 8: Other than the mailing list, what other ways can the installation provide you with information and better involve you in the decision-making process: Newspaper(s), TV, Radio, Information Repository (Suggested Location), Community Information Line, Briefings at PSF, Community Meetings (Suggested Time and Place), Informal Community Workshops, Other?

Summary of Responses: Those individuals who participated in the interview process preferred media resources (newspapers, TV, radio) and information repositories as the

most effective methods of informing the community of significant events in the environmental study process. The San Francisco Chronicle and San Francisco Examiner were mentioned by all interviewees. The three major networks--KPIX-TV (CBS), KGO-TV (ABC), and KRON-TV (NBC)--were mentioned the most by the interviewees, as were radio stations KQED, K101, KOFY, KPOO, KPFA, KNBR, KCBS, KGO, and KOIA. (A complete media list is provided in Appendix B.)

The interview participants suggested several locations for information repositories. The locations are presented in Appendix H.

Most interviewees felt community meetings would be effective if held at significant stages of the environmental study. Some interviewees stressed that the meetings should be held during evenings or weekends and that the locations should be wheelchair accessible. Suggested locations are presented in Appendix I.

One on-post resident who participated in the interviews suggested that progress reports be presented at the Community Life Program Mayors' meeting held the second Thursday of every month, and one off-post resident suggested presentations at the Presidio Heights Association of Neighbors' meetings held the first Monday of every month at 7:30 p.m.

Question 9: What method do you feel would be the best way for the Army to receive information FROM you?

Summary of Responses: Thirteen of the 20 interview participants stated that telephone calls and/or written communication were the best methods for the Army to receive information FROM them. Five interviewees felt that community meetings would be an effective forum for voicing their concerns. The remainder of the interviewees suggested using local organizations (e.g., NPS) as spokespersons to the Army.

Question 10: Can you suggest anyone else (friend, neighbor, group) that we should contact or who might want to be included on the mailing list?

Summary of Responses: In most cases, as time permitted, individuals who were identified as persons who should be contacted were interviewed by phone. Additional groups or individuals that were recommended to be contacted but were not contacted at the time of the interviews are Charlotte Maeck, Margaret Moore, Louis Lowenstein, Toby Rosenblatt, Red Fay, Bob Valois, Citizens for a Better Environment, Bill Lee, Cheryl Davis, Todd Cockburn, and United Jewish Community Centers.

Question 10A: (Residents on the Presidio ONLY) How do you receive your drinking water: Private well, Community well, City water, Bottled water, Other?

Summary of Responses: Residents on the PSF receive their drinking water from the City of San Francisco.

Question 11: Is there anything else you would like to mention that we have not talked about?

Summary of Responses: Most interview participants reiterated their concerns in response to Question 4.

Another concern was that of the responsibility for the infrastructure at PSF in the future. In contrast, one interviewee suggested that the public is too focused on the future of PSF rather than on the closure and cleanup process.

Several interviewees stressed that the Army be forthright about the cleanup--tell what is known and what is unknown about the contamination.

One interviewee suggested that long-time residents and employees of PSF should give taped, oral histories of the installation to the NPS before closure to remain as a living history, similar to those used for tours of Alcatraz.

Question 12: (Optional) In your opinion, how sensitive is the community to environmental issues?

Summary of Responses: All interview participants stated that the community is VERY sensitive to environmental issues. One interviewee felt that the community is

overly sensitive to the environment, and one referred to San Francisco as a "world center of concern for environmental quality."

2.5 COMMUNITY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Interviews and community research activities conducted by USATHAMA and Dames & Moore, February 4 through 8, 1991, indicated that environmental issues at PSF are considered to be a high priority with the residents living in the vicinity.

As summarized in Section 2.4, community interview participants had a variety of concerns. Many expressed concern over the adequacy of the draft EIS and issues that were not fully discussed in it. Others expressed much interest in understanding the entire base closure process and the future of PSF. In regard to the areas being investigated as part of the RI/FS process, the major concerns were the responsibility of the Army for cleanup; the amount of contamination; and the level, timeframe, and funding of cleanup.

2.5.1 Army Responsibility for Cleanup

Because PSF is slated for closure and a withdrawal of the Army's presence by September 30, 1995, residents are extremely concerned that the Army will relinquish its responsibility for cleanup of any toxic or hazardous waste left behind. They are concerned that the NPS will become the responsible party once transfer of PSF to GGNRA is complete.

Many residents stated that they felt the draft EIS avoided many toxic and hazardous waste cleanup issues, therefore leading them to believe the responsibility for cleanup may revert to the NPS. Residents suggested that the draft EIS reflect the RI/FS process. The community interviews indicated that residents are seeking an understanding of the cleanup process and assurance from the Army that, if necessary, they will maintain their responsibility past the 1995 deadline for transfer.

2.5.2 Amount of Contamination

Community interview participants voiced a concern over the amount of contamination that may be present at PSF. Of specific concern were asbestos contamination and groundwater quality (particularly in Lobos Creek, which helps supply the installation with potable water). Residents stressed the importance of being kept informed about what the Army knows and does not know about the level of contamination as results become available during the investigation. In combination with the concern over the amount of contamination is, once results are obtained, the potential impact on the future use of PSF.

2.5.3 Level, Timeframe, and Funding of Cleanup

In an effort to understand the RI/FS process, residents were very interested in the level of cleanup that can be expected, the time it will take to perform the cleanup, and who is paying for the cleanup and how much money is allotted. Some residents indicated that PSF should be cleaned up to a level of unrestricted use, and most were concerned that the cleanup should be completed in a timely manner and areas not be fenced-off to sit for years to come. The concern over funding was related to the concern over the Army's responsibility for the cleanup. Residents wanted to know whether the Army is paying for the cleanup and whether the funding would continue past 1995.

3.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

3.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

As stated in Section 1.0, the goal of the PSF PIRP is to provide an effective mechanism for communication and exchange of information among PSF; the local communities; onsite military and civilian employees; U.S. Army; and diverse Federal, State, city and county, and local agencies. This PIRP has been designed to fulfill requirements of:

1. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 (Public Law 96-510), as amended, including Section 117 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 (Public Law 99-499, October 17, 1986).
2. The Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-526).
3. Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) Public Affairs Plan 10-1-87: Installation Restoration Program (IRP), October 1987.
4. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidance and publications, including Public Involvement in the Superfund Program (WH/FS-86-004) and CERCLA Compliance With Other Environmental Statutes (Federal Register 50 (29): 5928-5932).
5. The EPA publication Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) Directive Number 9230.0-3B, June 1988-Interim Version).
6. State of California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control Public Policy and Guidance Manual (May 1990).

This PIRP has the following specific objectives:

- 1. Ensure the public understands that personal and community health and interests are of paramount concern to the U.S. Army and PSF.**
- 2. Inform and educate local residents, PSF employees and residents, and local officials of the RI/FS process and remediation alternatives.**
- 3. Keep local residents; PSF employees and residents; and Federal, State, city and county, and local officials informed in a timely manner of major findings of the RI/FS to be conducted at PSF.**
- 4. Provide local residents; on-post employees and residents; and Federal, State, city and county, and local regulatory officials an opportunity to review and comment on the studies to be conducted at PSF and on suggested remedial action alternatives and decisions.**
- 5. Keep PSF and the Army sensitive to and informed about changes in community concerns, attitudes, information needs, and activities regarding PSF and use their concerns as factors in evaluating modifications of the PIRP as necessary to address these changes.**
- 6. Effectively serve the community's information needs and address citizen inquiries through prompt release of factual information through the media and other information dissemination techniques.**
- 7. Effectively respond to the needs of the media by providing timely response to inquiries and requests for interviews and briefings, thereby resulting in fair and accurate reporting of RI/FS activities at PSF.**
- 8. Create and maintain, through an active public affairs program, a climate of understanding and trust with the aim of providing information and opportunities for comments and discussion.**

9. Ensure that appropriate Federal, State, city and county, and local elected officials are informed of results of the investigations and recommended remedial actions.
10. Provide a single entity for dissemination of information for the matters regarding the progress of the contamination assessments, remedial actions, and other decisions at PSF.
11. Identify issues and potential areas of concern and develop and implement objective means to avoid or resolve conflict.

3.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsibilities for implementing the PIRP are shared by PSF and personnel of other U.S. Army agencies. Names, agencies, addresses, and phone numbers of PIRP public affairs contacts and technical points of contact are presented in Appendix E. The following responsibilities are established for implementation of the PSF PIRP:

1. Office of the Chief of Public Affairs (OCPA), Department of the Army (HQDA)
 - a. Coordinates media statements or visits concerning the PSF RI/FS that have national significance with appropriate HQDA staff elements, the Army Environmental Office, and Office of the Secretary of Defense, Public Affairs, as appropriate.
 - b. Coordinates other notification actions with appropriate HQDA staff elements, as necessary.
 - c. Coordinates release of any PSF RI/FS information at the national level with the Forces Command (FORSCOM).
 - d. Acts as the point of contact for responding to and providing guidance for all national and policy information questions.

2. Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison (OCLL), HQDA

- a. Coordinates with OCPA notification of appropriate Congressional delegations prior to national release of PSF RI/FS matters, as well as other Congressional notifications, as necessary.

3. Director of Public Affairs, Forces Command (ODPA, FORSCOM)

- a. Coordinates release of any PSF RI/FS information with HQDA OCPA; USACE, Sacramento District; USATHAMA; and PSF project manager/on-scene coordinator.
- b. Coordinates with USATHAMA and USACE in advance of Congressional and Gubernatorial notifications.
- c. Provides additional guidance and assistance in support of this plan as required.
- d. With assistance from the FORSCOM Legislative Liaison, provides and updates, as needed, a listing of Congressional members and appropriate candidates for use in distributing informational materials. (The list should also include non-California Congressional members on House and Senate environmental committees who are likely to have an interest in the PSF RI/FS).

4. Chief of Public Affairs, USACE

- a. Responsible for supporting the Commander, PSF, in implementing the overall public involvement and response program at PSF.
- b. With the assistance of the USATHAMA Public Affairs Office, develops and implements the PSF PIRP to provide timely and accurate information throughout all stages of the RI/FS to ensure that the public has an opportunity to review and comment on the

selection of proposed remedial actions and to remain sensitive to changes in community concerns.

- c. Provides public affairs support for the PSF RI/FS public affairs/public involvement and response program, as needed.
- d. Coordinates actions with the PSF Public Affairs Officer (PAO).
- e. Receives approval authority from the Commander, PSF.

5. USATHAMA PAO

- a. In coordination with USACE, provides, as required, public affairs guidance and expertise to support the public involvement program concerning the PSF environmental site investigations and remedial actions.
- b. In coordination with DTSC, USACE, and PSF prepares fact sheets and/or news releases for use at major milestone achievements during progress of the site investigations and remedial activities.
- c. Refers to USACE for clearance and/or coordination of all materials intended for public release, which have not been previously cleared or specifically authorized for release in the PSF PIRP or in subsequent statements and public affairs plans.
- d. Informs USACE of any queries, releases, or proposed media visits to PSF concerning this program.
- e. Coordinates all Congressional queries and responses with USACE, PSF, and other agencies as required.
- f. Distributes fact sheets, reports, project updates, and other pertinent information to participants on the PSF mailing list, as appropriate.

6. Commander, PSF

- a. Responsible for implementation of PIRP.
- b. Reviews and approves news releases and fact sheets.
- c. Provides final approval of contents of materials being presented to civic group meetings and selection of staff members to participate in or present the program.

7. PSF (PAO) - Commander's Representative

- a. Serves as the on-the-scene spokesperson for the PSF program and responds to media queries using statements prepared in coordination with USATHAMA.
- b. Coordinates with USACE, USATHAMA, and all appropriate U.S. Army/Federal agencies all queries, releases, public briefings, tours, or requests for site visits pertaining to the PSF base closure.
- c. Coordinates with USACE and USATHAMA all responses to queries, prior to release, concerning PSF matters that require release of information not previously cleared for release.
- d. Provides USACE, USATHAMA, and others as determined by Commander, PSF, copies of all PSF-released material and copies of newspaper clippings relating to PSF base closure activities or events.
- e. Coordinates through USACE and USATHAMA all notifications to the media and to city, county, State, or Federal officials; distributes fact sheets, reports, project updates, and other pertinent information to repositories and the media when appropriate/newsworthy (provided by USATHAMA PAO as indicated on page 3-5).

- f. Maintains at PSF a file of dated newspaper clippings relating to the PSF RI/FS (newspapers listed in Appendix B should be monitored for this purpose).
 - g. Plans, coordinates, and arranges presentations concerning the RI/FS activities to area and regional civic groups.
 - h. Plans, schedules, and coordinates all necessary requirements for implementation of community meetings.
 - i. Plans and coordinates onsite tours of study sites.
 - j. Responsible for direct distribution of special notices to PSF work force of urgent items that may require immediate notification.
 - k. Performs quarterly inspections of PSF information repositories to ensure that appropriate materials are available and updated for public use as stated to the media and local communities.
 - l. Informs USACE and USATHAMA of any queries or proposed media visits to PSF concerning the environmental program.
8. PSF Directorate of Engineering and Housing (DEH)
- a. Executes directives of Commander, PSF, in fulfilling Army's roles in the PIRP.
 - b. Coordinates news releases and fact sheets being produced jointly by PSF and USATHAMA.
 - c. Assists in planning and presentation of programs to civic groups.
 - d. Assists in preparation, scheduling, and implementation of community meetings.

3.3 COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES AND TECHNIQUES

The primary elements to ensure success in a public involvement program are development of an information network with relevant communities and development

of specific opportunities for public participation in the program. To develop, maintain, and enhance public involvement, the PSF PIRP presents an active approach to identifying and addressing public concerns about environmental issues at PSF, with emphasis directed to investigations and remedial actions in reference to the PSF.

Essential to building and maintaining public trust is a communications system by which relevant and accurate information is made available to local citizens, PSF personnel, State and Federal regulators, and the media in a timely and responsible manner. Sections 3.3.1, 3.3.2, and 3.3.3 present methods and techniques for implementing such a system, and Figure F-1, Appendix F, presents a recommended schedule for some of these activities.

3.3.1 Agency Communication Techniques

Effective interagency communications is essential for a coordinated effort in addressing community concerns. The PSF PIRP is designed to provide effective communication and information exchange with the U.S. Army, the City and County of San Francisco, and the surrounding communities; PSF employees and site residents; the general public; and the media.

In the past, PSF and USATHAMA have met to review and evaluate previous and ongoing assessment studies, identify additional study needs, and develop program schedules. In addition, these information briefings have been jointly produced to be provided to appropriate U.S. Army, State, city and county, and community agencies. Continued meetings and close coordination between PSF, USATHAMA, U.S. Army, and regulatory agencies will provide the foundation for the PIRP.

Agency interactions and communication techniques will include:

1. Specific Milestone Meetings--These meetings will be held, as appropriate, with PSF, EPA, USACE, CAL-EPA, GGNRA, USATHAMA, and the public upon completion of the RI and the FS, and at any other times when appropriate, to review specific site study results and to identify and resolve areas of concern.

2. Telephone Conference Calls--Conference calls will be held as needed to keep appropriate agencies informed of project activities.
3. Media and Fact Sheet Releases--Any party issuing a news release, fact sheet, or other pertinent information regarding any of the work at PSF will advise the other parties of the contents of such documents at least 2 working days before their issuance. In instances where time is of the essence, coordination should be effected by telephone with data facsimile followup. Such coordination will enable all agencies involved to adequately respond to media or public inquiries concerning the releases.
4. Prior Notice of Scheduled Community Meetings--When community meetings are scheduled as part of the PIRP, at least 2 weeks advance notice will be provided to all agencies to allow maximum agency and public participation in the meetings. The public meetings will be announced in the local newspapers.

3.3.2 Local Community and Media Communication Techniques

To date, communications with PSF residents and citizens of off-post communities, regarding past and ongoing environmental assessment studies at PSF, consist of:

1. An article in The San Francisco Bay Guardian, August 16, 1989, outlining the hazardous waste sites on the installation (see page C-30, Appendix C).
2. A public workshop held February 2, 1991, on the draft EIS.
3. Public workshops held February 19 and April 2, 1991, focusing on the cleanup of any toxic and hazardous waste, as well as other key issues brought up in the first workshop.

4. Community interviews conducted by USATHAMA and Dames & Moore between February 4 and 8, 1991, with business leaders, community leaders, and citizens living in the vicinity of the installation.

To expand communications and ensure effective interactions between the U.S. Army and PSF residents, workers, and local communities, the following public involvement techniques are recommended, based on the community interviews:

1. Good Neighbor Program--Property owners and renters of lands adjacent to PSF may be mailed updates on site investigations and proposed remedial actions, whenever deemed appropriate by PSF and USATHAMA. If sufficient interest in the studies is expressed by PSF neighbors, a special briefing and bus tour of the installation may be arranged by PSF. It is believed a site visit with an appropriate briefing would place the study into perspective and diminish fears of pollutant migration or adverse impacts to health.
2. Response to Inquiries--The PSF PAO will serve as a contact point for direct calls from citizens seeking information on the studies. The PSF PAO, working in conjunction with the Commander and PSF DEH, and with assistance from USATHAMA, will be responsible for coordinating and directing responses to the community inquiries.
3. Fact Sheets/News Releases--Fact sheets and news releases will be distributed to those on the mailing list, PSF neighbors, citizen groups, regulatory officials, elected/civic officials, and local and regional media whenever events warrant such releases. At a minimum, news releases will be made upon award of contract for the RIs, and upon initiation of the actual work on the RIs. Both news releases and fact sheets will be prepared and released upon completion of the RIs, completion of the FSs, and upon issuance of the Record of Decision (ROD). Fact sheets on the RI/FSs must be mailed 2 weeks prior to initiation of a public comment period as required by EPA Region IX. Such fact sheets

relating to the FSs must describe the alternatives considered and offer the U.S. Army's preferred alternative for public comments. An updated fact sheet must be prepared after the agency selects remedial alternatives.

Fact sheets/news releases in general will be directed to address the concerns as expressed by local communities and will include status of studies and remedial actions, updates on schedules, and special interest items. Other fact sheets will be issued on an as-needed basis. The fact sheets and copies of news releases will also be placed in the information repositories.

The PSF mailing list shown in Appendix G may expand throughout the RI/FS depending on the level of interest shown by the community.

4. Information Repositories--Information repositories are places where documents and information pertaining to the environmental study at PSF are stored and made available for public inspection and copying. The public has access to documents such as the PIRP, RI/FS Work Plans, the RI/FSs, responsiveness summary, ROD, fact sheets, remedial design, and news releases. Local media will be contacted to provide notice of the opening of the repositories and the placement of materials as they are made available.

Information repositories have been established at the San Francisco City and County Library (Civic Center), Presidio Resource Center (Ft. Point), and Sixth Army Public Affairs Office.* Addresses, phone numbers, contacts, and operating hours of the information repositories are presented in Appendix H.

5. Community Meetings--Locations have been identified where PSF and USATHAMA staff can hold public meetings with local citizens to

*No copier service available at this location.

discuss project activities. Details of meeting sites are presented in Appendix I. Such meetings will be jointly coordinated by the PAO and the Commander, PSF, with logistical and technical assistance provided by USATHAMA. Interest in such meetings has been expressed by most participants in the community interviews. The time and agenda of such meetings will be determined by PSF, and held at a time convenient for the general community members.

6. Special Briefings--When appropriate, special project briefings will be held by the Commander, PSF, with local officials to review project goals and accomplishments. Such meetings could be held at the PSF Officers' Club at a time mutually acceptable to the Commander, PSF, and officials of the respective local communities. Another alternative would be to provide briefings at civic and neighborhood meetings. Such briefings would provide information for elected leaders to use when inquiries are directed to them from their constituents on matters relating to the PSF investigations. Names, addresses, and phone numbers of elected officials are presented in Appendix J. Such meetings will be coordinated by the PSF PAO with logistical and technical support provided by USATHAMA on an as-needed basis.
7. Onsite Tours--Tours may be held with local citizens, city, county, and State officials; Congressional representatives; and the media. The Commander, PSF, and PSF PAO will determine when such tours are beneficial to enhancing public understanding of the investigations, and the tour will be organized by the PSF PAO with assistance, if necessary, from USATHAMA.
8. Programs for Civic Groups/Organizations--Slide and informational programs can be presented to civic groups and neighborhood associations at their regularly scheduled meetings upon request. The mission, history, and economic significance of PST, as well as the

environmental studies, should be included in the programs. Civic groups and organizations in the PSF area are included on the mailing list (Appendix G).

9. Special Concerns Workshops--In the past, several individuals or groups have been identified in television and newspaper reports throughout the country; these individuals/groups have expressed unusual concern or even hostility about diverse regional activities that may impact the environment. If such groups or individuals emerge in the course of the RI/FS activities, they should be contacted directly by the PSF PAO to participate in the Special Concerns Workshop. If necessary, the workshop would allow an open forum for the expression of concerns relating to the investigations or remedial activities and will allow interaction in a productive environment.

Participants may include the individuals or groups expressing public concern about the project, the PSF PAO, Commander, PSF, USATHAMA representative, and, if deemed practical, representatives from the State and local regulators, USACE, EPA Region IX, and the RI/FS project manager.

In the course of such special concerns workshops, a Special Concerns Task Force could be developed comprising selected participants from the workshop to help address future groups that may express concerns about environmental issues at PSF. In all cases, the Task Force would serve under the direction of the Commander, PSF, assisted by the PSF PAO.

3.3.3 PSF Employee Communication Techniques

The following methods will be adopted to inform employees and residents of PSF of the status of the RI/FSs:

1. All fact sheets, articles, news releases, and pertinent information will be posted throughout the installation on easily accessible bulletin boards, including high traffic areas.
2. All program-related documents, reports, news releases, fact sheets, and general information will be available for employees to review at the PSF Public Affairs Office. Hours of operation and other pertinent information regarding information repositories are shown in Appendix H.
3. All fact sheets, news releases, and pertinent information will appear in the Star Presidian, published weekly by the Public Affairs Office, PSF, and available at the installation.

REFERENCES

- Argonne National Laboratory, 1989. Enhanced Preliminary Assessment Report: Presidio of California Military Reservation, San Francisco, California, prepared for U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.
- E.C. Jordan Co., 1990. Final Technical Plan, Presidio of San Francisco, San Francisco, California, prepared for U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.
- McMaster, et al., 1983. Initial Installation Assessment on the Presidio of San Francisco, California, Report No. 321, prepared for U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), 1990. Base Closure Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Presidio of San Francisco, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), 1988. Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook, Interim Version, EPA/540/G-88/002, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX A

Site Maps

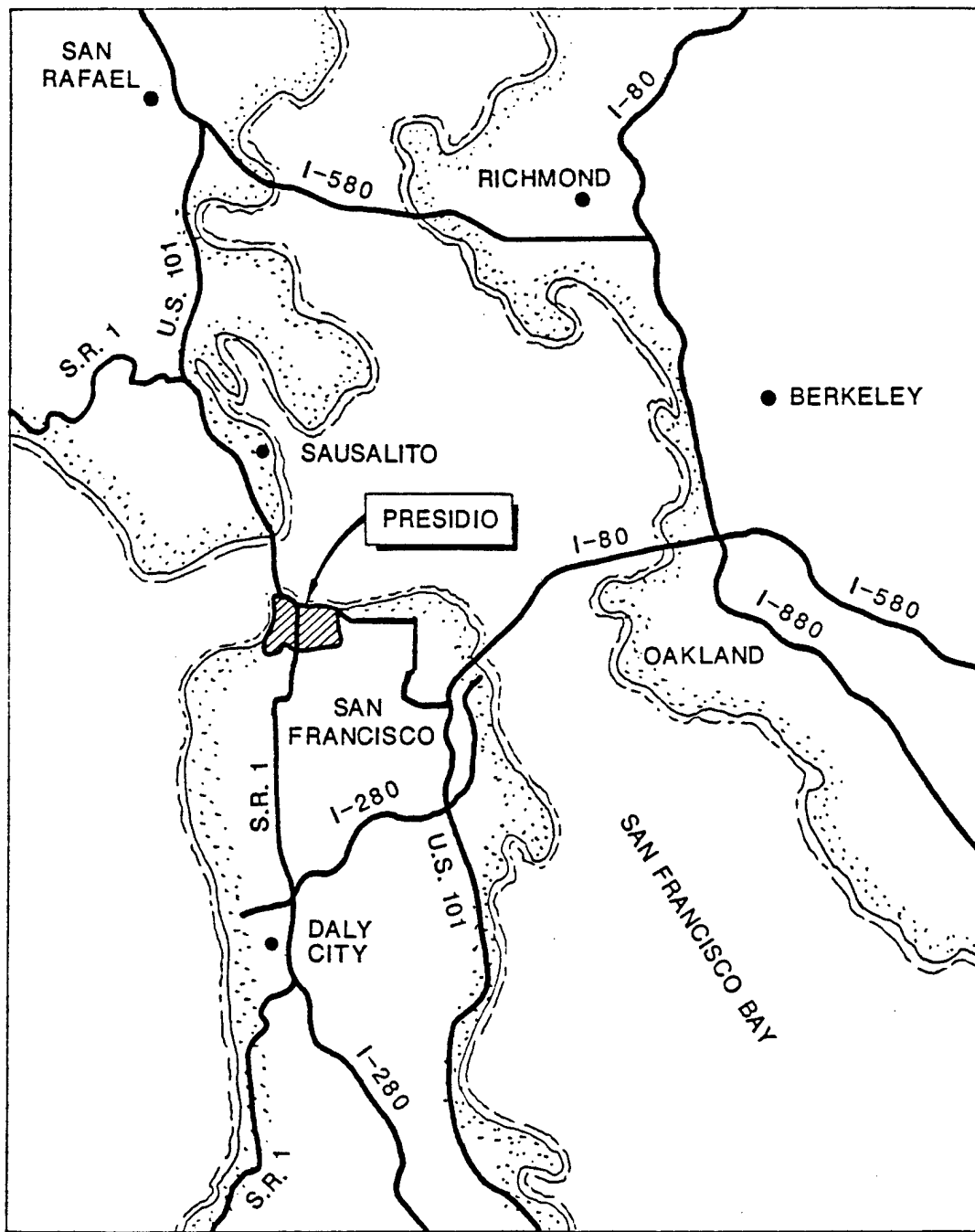


FIGURE A-1
LOCATION OF THE
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

A-2



SOURCE: E.C. JORDAN CO., 1990
 USGS TOPOGRAPHIC 7.5 MINUTE SERIES
 SAN FRANCISCO NORTH, CALIF., 1956,
 PHOTO REVISED 1973

FIGURE A-2
 SITE LOCATION MAP
 PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

A-3

Dames & Moore

SAN FRANCISCO BAY

OCEAN

PACIFIC

DIRECTORATE OF
ENGINEERING AND HOUSING

CRISSY FIELD

MAIN POST

NIKE

UNITED STATES
PUBLIC HEALTH
SERVICES HOSPITAL

Mountain
Lake

Leaves Creek

FIGURE A-3
STUDY AREA LOCATIONS
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

Dames & Moore

SOURCE: E.C. JORDAN CO., 1990

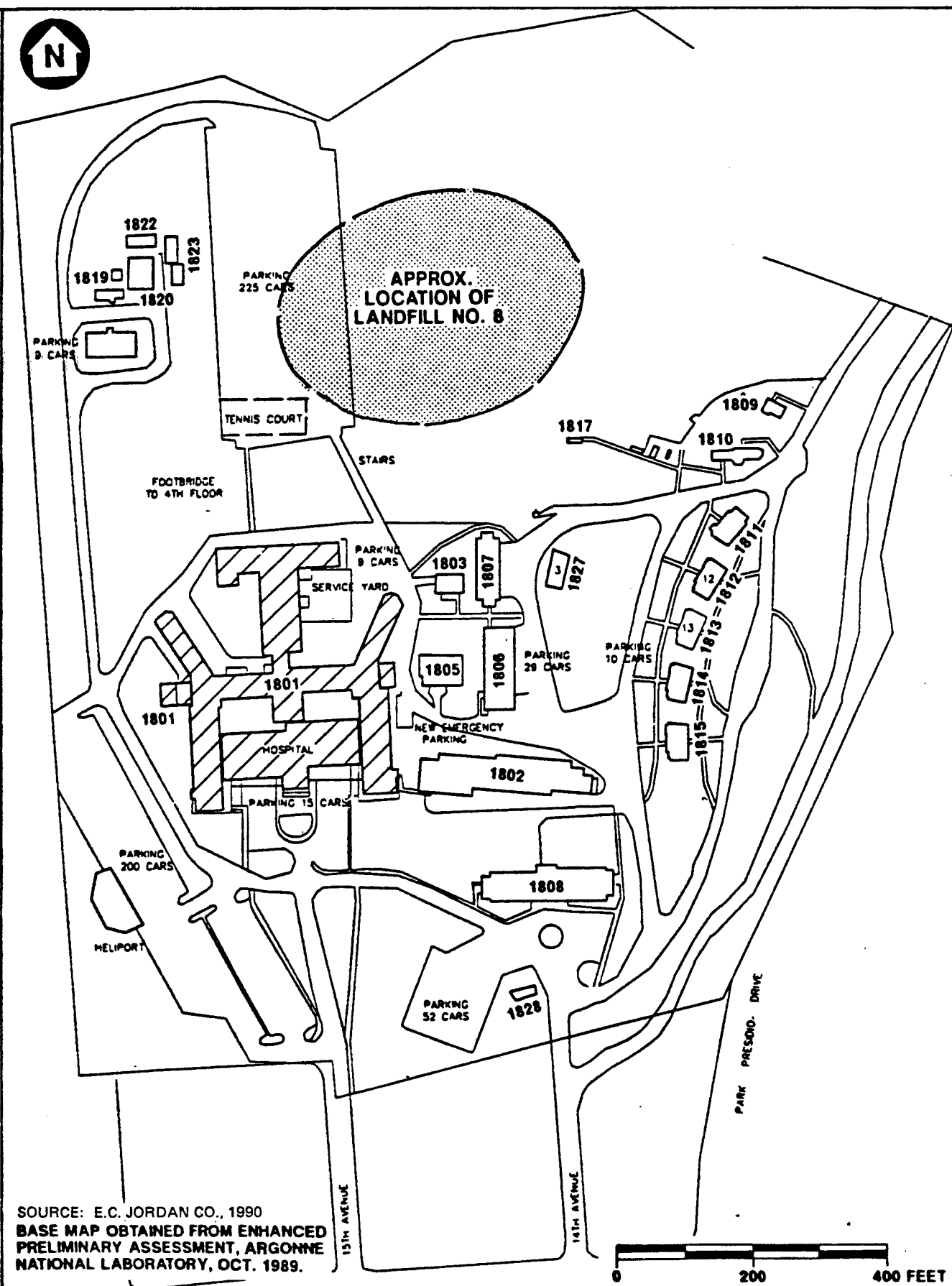


FIGURE A-4
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES HOSPITAL
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

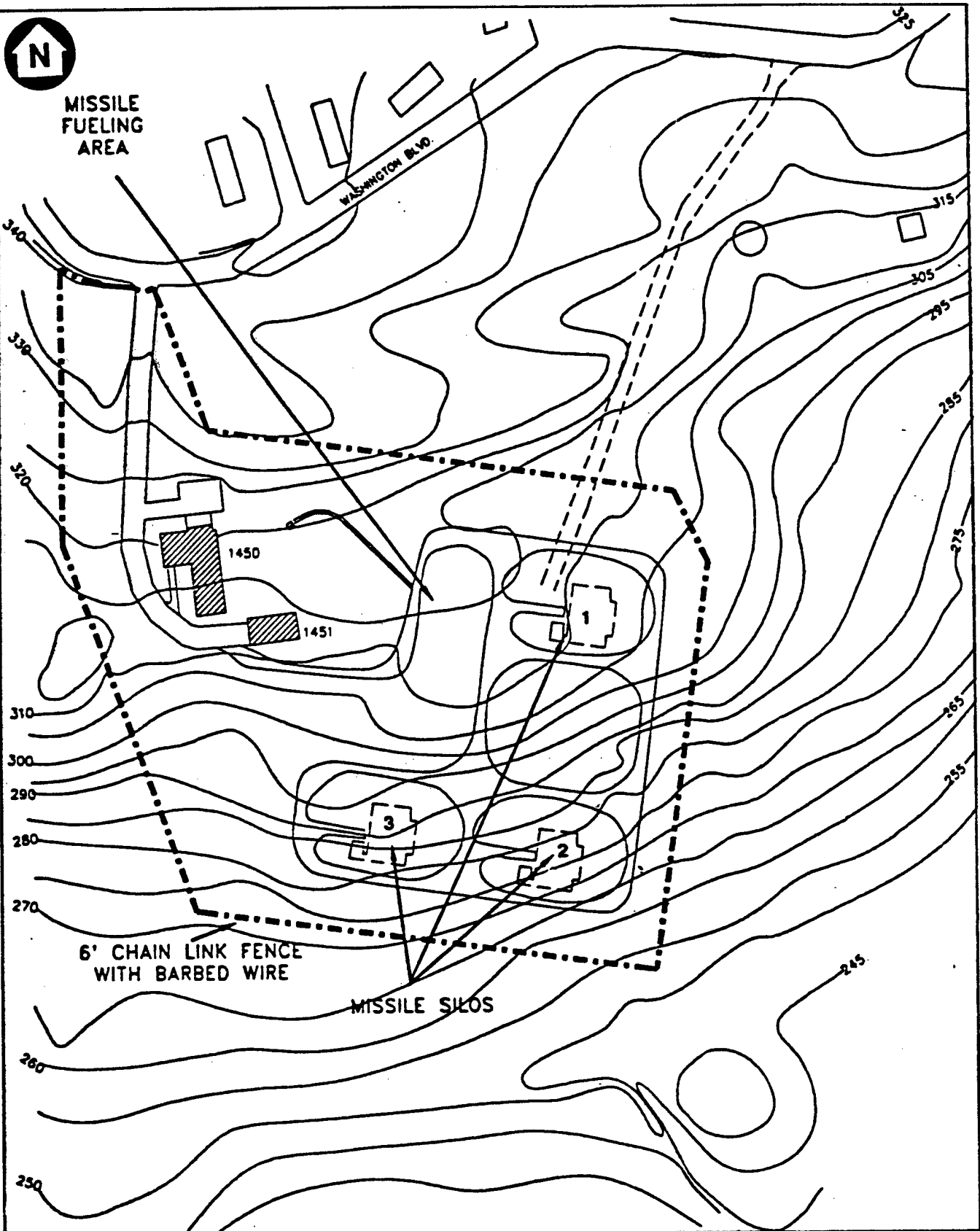
A-5

Dames & Moore



MISSILE
FUELING
AREA

WASHINGTON BLVD.



SOURCE: E.C. JORDAN CO., 1990
BASE MAP OBTAINED FROM ENHANCED
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT, ARGONNE
NATIONAL LABORATORY, OCT. 1989.

0 150 300 FEET

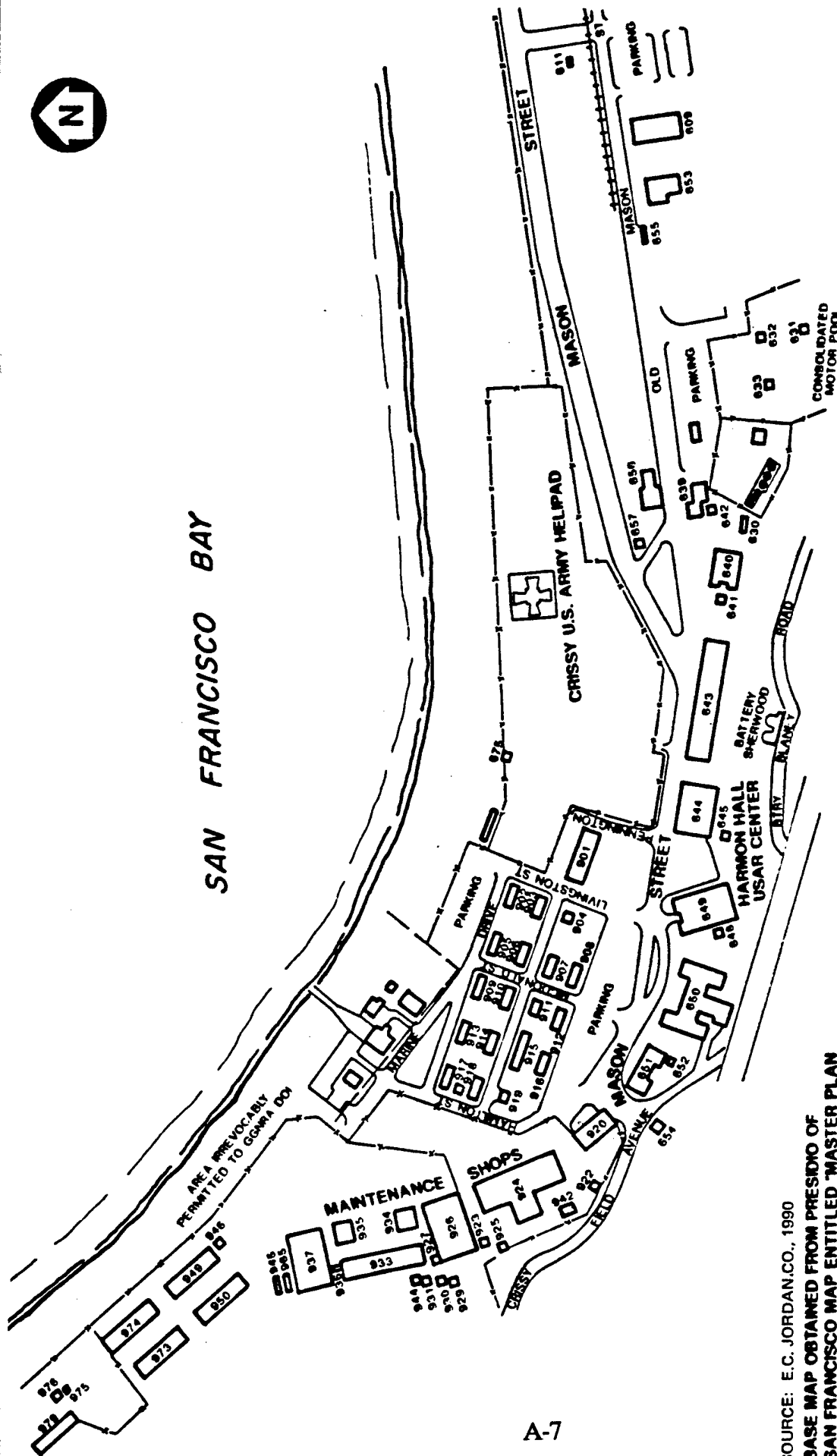
FIGURE A-5
NIKE FACILITY
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

A-6

Dames & Moore



SAN FRANCISCO BAY



A-7

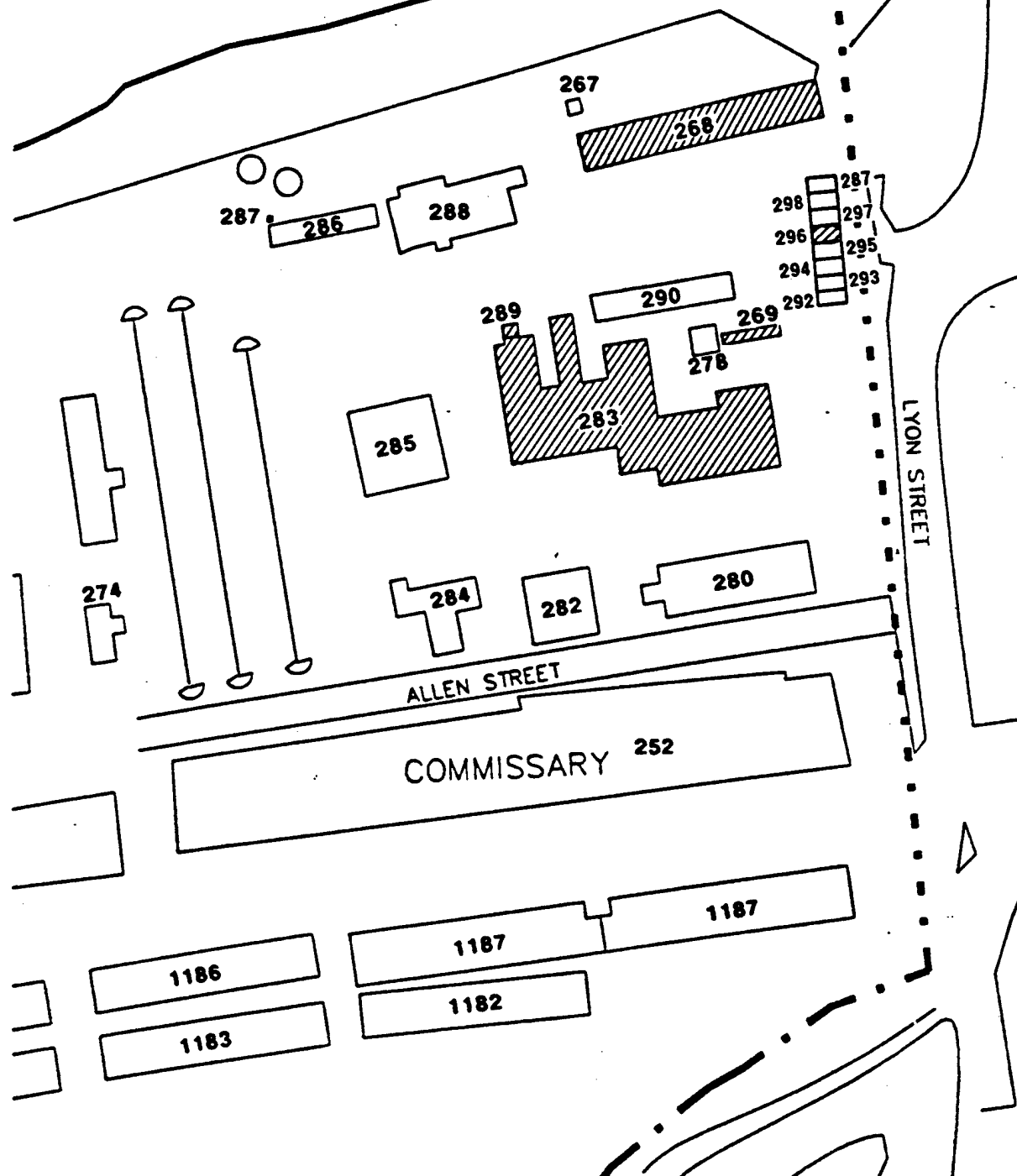
SOURCE: E.C. JORDAN CO., 1990
BASE MAP OBTAINED FROM PRESIDIO OF
SAN FRANCISCO MAP ENTITLED "MASTER PLAN
BASIC INFORMATION MAPS, GENERAL SITE PLAN"
PREPARED BY NAKATA PLANNING GROUP,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO,
DATED MARCH 1987..

FIGURE A-6
CRISSY FIELD
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO



SAN FRANCISCO BAY

FSF
BOUNDARY



SOURCE: E.C. JORDAN CO., 1990

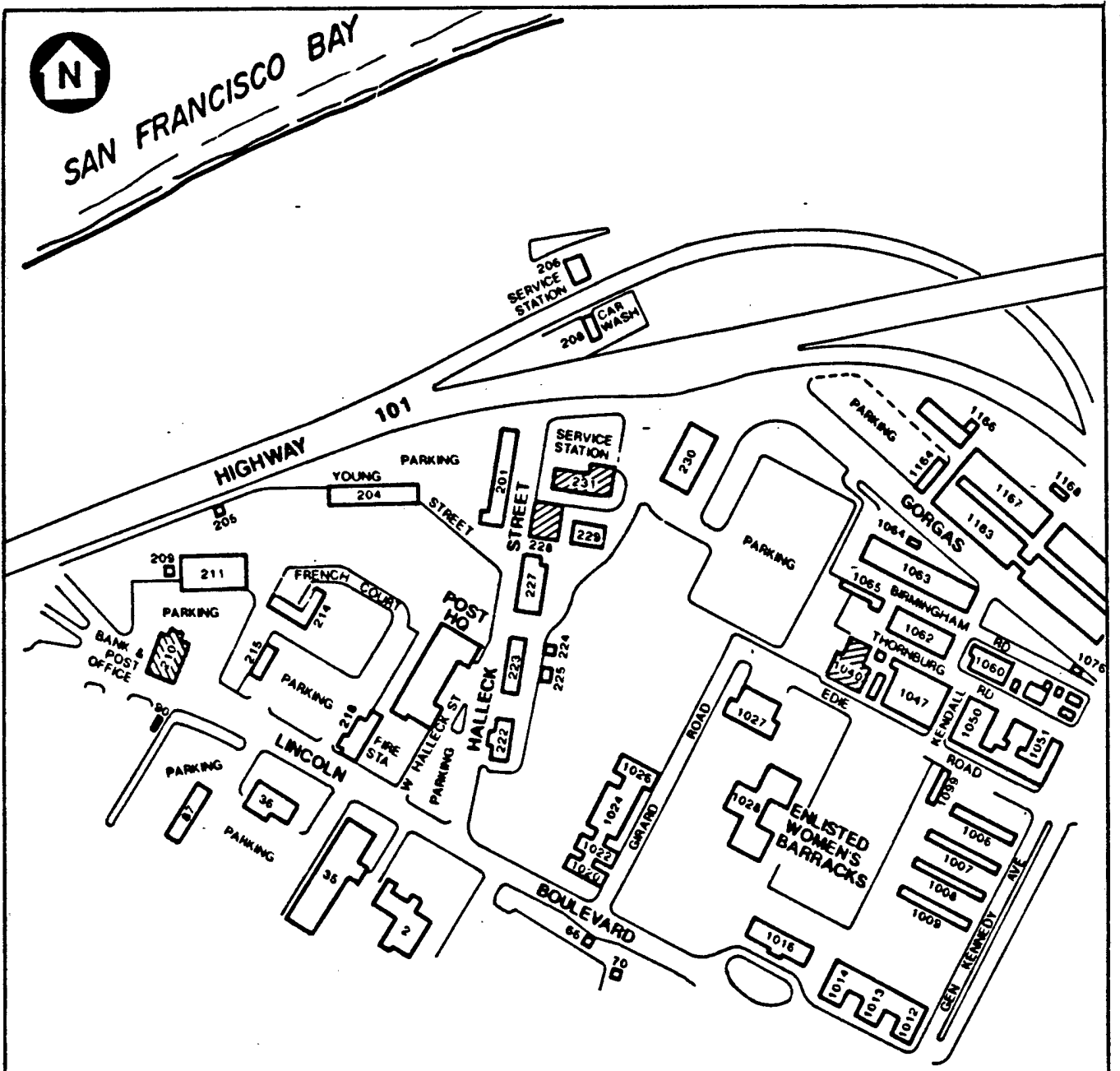
BASE MAP OBTAINED FROM PRESIDIO OF
SAN FRANCISCO MAP ENTITLED "MASTER PLAN
BASIC INFORMATION MAPS, GENERAL SITE PLAN"
PREPARED BY NAKATA PLANNING GROUP,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO,
DATED MARCH 1987.

0 125 250 FEET

FIGURE A-7
DIRECTORATE OF
ENGINEERING AND HOUSING
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

A-8

Dames & Moore



SOURCE: E.C. JORDAN CO., 1990

BASE MAP OBTAINED FROM PRESIDIO OF
SAN FRANCISCO MAP ENTITLED "MASTER PLAN
BASIC INFORMATION MAPS, GENERAL SITE PLAN"
PREPARED BY NAKATA PLANNING GROUP,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO,
DATED MARCH 1987.

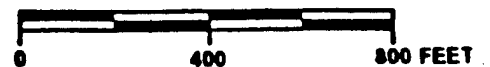


FIGURE A-8
MAIN POST
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

A-9

APPENDIX B

Media List

MEDIA LIST

PRINT MEDIA SERVICES

The Associated Press
318 Fox Plaza
1390 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 621-7432

Bay City News Service
1390 Market Street, Suite 324
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 552-8900

United Press International
1390 Market Street, Suite 1212
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 552-5900

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Editor
San Francisco Chronicle
901 Mission Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
(415) 777-1111/7131

Editor
San Francisco Examiner
110 5th Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
(415) 777-2424/2525

Editor
Oakland Tribune
P.O. Box 24424
Oakland, CA 94623
(415) 645-2000/2771

DAILY NEWSPAPERS (cont'd)

Editor
San Jose Mercury-News
P.O. Box 5533
750 Ridder Park Drive
San Jose, CA 95190
(408) 920-5000/288-8060

Editor
San Mateo Times
P.O. Box 5400
1080 S. Amphlett
San Mateo, CA 94402
(415) 348-4321/4446

Editor
Contra-Costa Times
P.O. Box 5088
2640 Shadelands
Walnut Creek, CA 94598
(415) 935-2525/943-8359

Editor
Marin Independent-Journal
150 Alameda del Prado
Novato, CA 94949
(415) 883-8600/382-0549

Editor
Vallejo Times-Herald
P.O. Box 3188
Vallejo, CA 94590
(415) 644-1141/643-5217

Editor
Santa Rosa Press Democrat
P.O. Box 569
Santa Rosa, CA 95402
(707) 546-2020/7538

MEDIA LIST (cont'd)

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Editor
San Francisco Weekly
425 Brannan Street
San Francisco, CA 94107
(415) 541-0700

Editor
San Francisco Independent
608 Taraval Street
San Francisco, CA 94116
(415) 731-1140

Editor
San Francisco Bay Guardian
2700 19th Street
San Francisco, CA 94110
(415) 824-3322

Editor
Richmond Review
P.O. Box 590596
San Francisco, CA 94159
(415) 221-4228

Editor
Marina Times
2269 Chestnut Street, #620
San Francisco, CA 94123
(415) 928-1307

Editor
Pacific Sun
P.O. Box 5553
Mill Valley, CA 94942
(415) 383-4500

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San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 982-6592

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(415) 567-7323

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San Francisco, CA 94115
(415) 921-6820

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San Francisco, CA 94110
(415) 648-3693

Editor
Chinese Daily
693 Mission Street
San Francisco, CA 94110
(415) 421-4877

MEDIA LIST (cont'd)

CHINESE NEWSPAPERS (cont'd)

Editor
Sing Tao
625 Kearny Street
San Francisco, CA 94108
(415) 989-7111

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Editor
The Reveille
National Park Service
Presidio Planning Team
P.O. Box 29022
Presidio of San Francisco,
CA 94129

RADIO

K101 (FM)
700 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, CA 94111
(415) 956-5101

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San Francisco, CA 94103
(415) 553-2129

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2601 Mission Street
San Francisco, CA 94110
(415) 695-1010

MEDIA LIST (cont'd)

TELEVISION

News Director
KTVU-TV, Channel 2 (FOX)
P.O. Box 22222
Oakland, CA 94623
(415) 834-1212

News Director
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855 Battery Street
San Francisco, CA 94111
(415) 362-5550

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San Francisco, CA 94111
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San Rafael, CA 94901
(415) 457-9100

TELEVISION (cont'd)

News Director
KBHK-TV, Channel 44
420 Taylor Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 885-3750

News Director
KDTV, Channel 14 (Hispanic)
2200 Palou Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94124
(415) 641-1400

APPENDIX C

Newspaper Articles and News Releases



THE TRIBUNE

NEWSCLIPPINGS PROVIDED BY SIXTH ARMY PUBLIC AFFAIRS

DATE: 5 Jan 89 PAGE: A-2

Carlucci reportedly backs base closings

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci will announce today that he has accepted a special panel's recommendation to close 86 military installations across the country, according to several Washington sources. Carlucci appointed the bipartisan panel that made those recommendations. The secretary's decision means the base closures will move forward unless Congress acts to stop them.

Chronicle

NEWSCLIPPINGS PROVIDED BY SIXTH ARMY PUBLIC AFFAIRS

DATE 5 Jan 89 PAGE A1112

Page 1 of 2

Carlucci's OK Expected Today on Base Closures

By Carl T. Hall

Chronicle Washington Bureau

Washington

Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci is expected to approve today a Pentagon commission's recommendation that the military pull out of the Presidio of San Francisco and 85 other bases across the United States.

Carlucci has scheduled a news conference to announce his decision on whether to accept the findings of the 12-member Commission on Base Realignment and Closure. He had appointed the panel in May to break a political stalemate that has barred any closing of outmoded defense facilities for more than a decade.

San Francisco's two representatives in the House yesterday sent Carlucci a last-ditch appeal to save the Presidio. Federal law requires the Presidio to become a national park if the military leaves and the appeal argued that it would cost the federal government more to convert the Presidio to a park than to keep it as an Army base.

Besides closing the venerable Presidio, the commission recommended canceling the Navy's plan to base the battleship Missouri at Hunters Point. Mather Air Force Base near Sacramento and George Air Force Base and Norton Air Force Base in Southern California would also be shut.

Wire service reports yesterday quoted unnamed Pentagon officials as saying that Carlucci had decided to endorse the report. The proposal next goes before Congress, where approval also is considered likely, despite some scattered opposition.

A 45-day review period starts on March 1. Congress, however, enacted rules that effectively prevent any individual facilities from being deleted from the Pentagon's closure list. Carlucci faced a similar "all-or-nothing" restriction. Strict limits on congressional debate and amendments are also in place.

Another opportunity for opponents of the base closings may come later this year, during debate of an appropriations measure needed to start a base-closing fund. The commission said it would take at least \$300 million to begin closing bases.

Target Dates

All the closings are required to be under way by Sept. 30, 1991, and be completed by Sept. 30, 1995. No closing may start before January 1990.

Despite all the procedural and practical roadblocks, Representatives Barbara Boxer, D-Marín/San Francisco, and Nancy Pelosi, D-San Francisco, sent a letter to Carlucci yesterday objecting to the closure of the Presidio. They argued that the move would not save the government money, but rather would shift costs from one branch of the federal government to another.

They complained that the commission also neglected to delve into the costs of cleaning up environmental hazards known to be present at the Presidio. They said this clean-up "could cost tens of millions of dollars."

If Military Leaves

Federal law forbids sale of all but 36.5 acres of the 1,416-acre installation. If the military leaves, the law requires the Presidio be turned over to control of the National Park Service. Even the 36.5 salable acres are first required to be leased for 10 years to the city of San Francisco, although Congress could repeal that provision.

In its report, the commission estimated that closing the Presidio would save \$74 million a year in Pentagon operating costs. It also estimated a one-time savings of \$313.8 million. That would amount to about \$1 billion over a 20-year period, after adjusting for inflation.

The military would incur costs to remove its employees and facilities, but they would be recouped in less than two years, according to the report.

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- more -

Chronicle

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CARLUCCI DECISION ON BASES

'Value to the Nation'

Douglas Hansen, the commission's executive secretary and research director, defended the savings estimates. He said the \$313.8 million figure represents the "value to the nation" that would be realized by turning the Presidio into a park.

"Everything has a value," he said, even though he acknowledged the Presidio's market value cannot legally be realized. "In the case of the Presidio, that's our estimate of the value of that real estate."

He said the Defense Department already is obliged to remove toxic hazards at its facilities, including the Presidio, "including those (the Pentagon) does not know exist yet."

Carlucci OKs base closings

Boxer, Pelosi vow to fight to keep Presidio open

FROM EXAMINER STAFF AND WIRE REPORTS

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci approved Thursday a recommendation to close dozens of military bases across the country, including the Presidio.

The plan also would cancel construction funds for homeporting the USS Missouri in Hunters Point.

While Carlucci called the action long overdue, Reps. Barbara Boxer and Nancy Pelosi vowed to continue their uphill fight to keep the Presidio open.

The two San Francisco Democrats said they may have gained a crucial ally in their effort after meeting Wednesday with Rep. John Murtha, D-Pa. He's the new chairman of the House defense appropriations subcommittee and they hope he'll block any spending for closing the historic fort overlooking the Golden Gate.

"We are now more encouraged than we were before about keeping the Presidio open," said Boxer, whose district includes the fort. She and Pelosi indicated that Murtha was sympathetic to their argument that it would cost more to close the Presidio than to keep it open.

Murtha's support would be crucial because the appropriations process may be the only route the lawmakers can take to thwart the closing.

Under the law that set up a commission to recommend base closings, the panel's recommendations

[See PRESIDIO, A-16]



Rep. Nancy Pelosi vows to continue the 'uphill fight' for Presidio

◆ PRESIDIO from A-1

Carlucci supports Presidio closing

will automatically take effect unless Congress votes to reject the entire report.

Boxer and Pelosi said they believe a loophole in the law would allow Congress to block specific closings by refusing to appropriate the upfront money needed to close them.

"He really gave us hope there might be an opening to save the Presidio," Pelosi said.

Boxer agreed: "He expressed to us that he was very surprised that the Presidio was on the base-closing list."

Murtha was unavailable for comment Thursday.

Pelosi and Boxer said he had agreed to visit the Presidio when his schedule allowed and they hoped to make their case.

If they persuade Murtha and other members of the Appropriations Committee to keep the base open, they would hope for an amendment barring any use of federal funds to close a base that didn't save money.

At the same time, both members conceded that it would be an uphill battle. "We may lose this fight," Boxer said. "We're not kidding ourselves."

-More-

San Francisco Examiner

DATE

January 5, 1989

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A-1

Page 2 of 2

Carlucci OKs Base Closings; Boxer, Pelosi Comment (Continued)

Carlucci: Close 'even more'

Carlucci said at a Pentagon briefing: "The department has wanted to close bases for many years. I would like to reiterate that this is a unique opportunity to make significant changes to (the department's) base structure which will not only save taxpayer dollars but also improve our nation's defense."

He said he would ask Congress for \$500 million in the fiscal 1990 budget and another \$500 million in the 1991 budget to help cover expenses of closing bases.

Carlucci also said he would like to see even more bases closed but wasn't about to tamper with the political compromise that produced the current closing list.

He said the Defense Department might be able to close some of the bases even more quickly than envisioned by the special commission that prepared the list.

Adm. William J. Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said he and other leaders of the armed services supported the closings: "It is our view as a body that this action would not adversely affect military operations or the ability to carry out the national military strategy."

Carlucci's decision was expected. It sets the stage for one final debate on the matter on Capitol Hill.

A special government commission was given the authority to review all military bases and to prepare a hit list of those considered obsolete or unnecessary.

Now that Carlucci has endorsed the panel's recommendations, Congress must either accept or reject in its entirety the list of bases proposed for closing.

It cannot pick and choose or bargain over the fate of individual bases on the list, unless Boxer and Pelosi are correct about the appropriations loophole.

The commission is known formally as the Base Realignment and Closure Commission. It has recommended that 34 military installations and 52 military housing complexes be closed; that five other installations be partly closed, and that 54 others get new missions or additional personnel.

All told, the panel has estimated the actions would save \$693 million a year.

The Presidio is headquarters for the Sixth Army. The panel recommended closing it because the base "has no capability to expand." The law prohibits building new facilities at the base, which is a historic landmark.

In addition, the report says, Letterman Army Medical Center at the Presidio needs major structural repairs that would be too costly to undertake.

The report recommends moving the Sixth Army headquarters to Fort Carson, Colo., and the 'medical assets' of Letterman to other unidentified Army posts. The report says other Bay Area military hospitals could serve military people.

Closing the base would save \$74.1 million a year and would have "minimal impact on local employment," the report says. Some 5,000 military and civilian people would be transferred.

Boxer and Pelosi say the commission exaggerated the savings and underestimated the potential costs of closing the Presidio.

-End-

Carlucci Pushes Congress To Shut Bases

By Carl T. Hall

Chronicle Washington Bureau

Washington

Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci yesterday turned up the heat on Congress to begin shutting down unneeded military bases, asking for \$1 billion over the next two years to close the Presidio and 85 other facilities across the country.

Carlucci gave his approval "in toto" to last week's recommendations of a special commission that he had appointed to identify candidates for shutdown. Besides closing the Presidio, the panel called on the Navy to scrap its plan to base the battleship Missouri at Hunters Point on the San Francisco waterfront.

"We just have to move ahead and do this," Carlucci said yesterday at a Pentagon news conference. "Base closures are long overdue.... We need to step up to the plate here."

Carlucci's quick and firm endorsement of the base closings makes it even more likely that the shutdowns will survive the next big hurdle — an all-or-nothing vote in Congress this spring.

If all the closings take place as planned, the Pentagon estimates annual savings of nearly \$700 million, enough to equal \$5.6 billion in current dollars over the next 20 years.

Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, appeared with Carlucci yesterday to add his support. Crowe said "it makes good sense from the standpoint of both management and economy" to shut "marginal installations as circumstances change."

This could lead to the Army's withdrawal from the historic Presidio starting as early as next January. However, San Francisco's two Democratic congressional representatives, Barbara Boxer and Nancy Pelosi, said yesterday they have "new hope for the longshot effort to spare the Presidio."

In a joint appearance on Capitol Hill, they announced that Representative John Murtha, D-Pa., incoming chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee that handles defense matters, has agreed to look into the Presidio closure. A spokesman for Murtha later confirmed that he is "very concerned" that the Presidio is on the target list.

"We have a little different attitude this morning than we did when we started this," Boxer said, although she admitted that it will be "an uphill fight to defeat this one on the floor."

At issue is a legal restriction that prevents sale of all but 36.5 acres of the 1,400-acre parklike base. Instead, the law requires that it be turned over to the Interior Department's control as part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Toxic Hazards

Boxer and Pelosi argue that the cost of cleaning up possible environmental hazards at the Presidio, among other things, will make it more expensive to operate as a park than as a military facility. The base-closing panel estimated \$74 million in annual savings once the Army leaves.

Murtha has directed the Appropriations subcommittee staff to "take a look at this," spokesman William Allen said, and has agreed to visit the base.

"I don't think anybody at this point knows what the options are," Allen said. "Obviously he's not in a position to say yes, no or maybe" as to whether the Presidio can be spared while all the other bases are shut down.

Murtha's willingness to at least investigate "really gave us hope there might be an opening for us," Pelosi said.

Agnos 'Won't Give Up'

San Francisco Mayor Art Agnos also expressed some optimism yesterday after Carlucci's announcement.

"We won't give up yet," Agnos said. "The Carlucci decision is just the first step. It still has to go before Congress."

But Warren Nelson, a top aide to the House Armed Services Committee, said yesterday that making an exception for the Presidio could unravel the entire base-closing list. He said many other bases targeted for shutdown may also become parks.

"Rationalization of the base structure" is the prime criteria for the base closings, he said, not simply saving money.

The 12-member Commission on Base Realignment and Closure recommended that at least \$300 million be appropriated for the 1990 fiscal year, which starts October 1, to finance the first wave of base closings. Carlucci said President Reagan's budget proposal to Congress next week will include a request for \$500 million for 1990 and another \$500 million in 1991.

He said the request "reflects our belief that we can move faster than perhaps even the commission envisaged." Carlucci, however, offered no specific timetable and refused to answer any questions about individual bases.

Cleaning Up

As for environmental problems such as those raised by the defenders of the Presidio, Carlucci pledged yesterday that the military is committed to a cleanup. The law requires that it be done anyway, even if bases are not shut down. He also

Carlucci Urges Congress to Close 86 Military Bases

promised help to limit the economic effect of the shutdowns — estimated in San Francisco to be more than \$650 million a year for the Presidio.

The commission's list was presented to Carlucci as an all-or-none proposition; he could not legally pull off any bases while approving the rest. The list now goes before Congress on a similar "take-it-or-leave-it" basis.

Congress gave itself a 45-day review period, starting March 1, during which it can reject the full pack-

age of recommendations. This was done to neutralize the traditional pork-barrel political pressures that have blocked shutdown of any obsolete bases since 1978.

Closure Watchdogs

House Armed Services Committee chairman Les Aspin, D-Wis., who is among the strongest supporters of the base-closing law on Capitol Hill, has said there is no doubt that Congress will approve the commission report now that the Pentagon has given its full blessing.

Aspin's counterpart in the Senate, Sam Nunn, D-Ga., also is pushing hard for passage, complaining only that the commission should have identified more bases for closing.

But Aspin also said a potential loophole exists because Congress must still approve the money to pay for the closings.

Provisions of the base-closing law attempt to prohibit Congress from blocking funds needed to shut down particular facilities, but Aspin

nevertheless predicted that there may be "shenanigans" later this year in which some members could try to insert language to block a closure in their districts. Aspin said he intends to "keep a close watch" on the appropriations process to prevent that from happening.

Wilson Disappointed

California Senator Pete Wilson, a Republican on the Armed Services Committee, said he is "obviously disappointed" by Carlucci's deci-

sion. Wilson has been a strong advocate of the Navy program that was to have brought the battleship Missouri and a group of support vessels to Hunters Point.

"I'm afraid the benefits to be gained by closing the bases have been exaggerated, while the costs to taxpayers and the dislocation to communities underestimated," Wilson said. But the senator earlier this week acknowledged "the great difficulty of reversing this decision."

Chronicle

NEWSCLIPPINGS PROVIDED BY SIXTH ARMY PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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Plan to Close Military Base

What's Ahead for the Presidio

Here are answers to some questions being raised about the base-closing process:

What are the chances the Presidio plan will be defeated?

Slim. Congress and the Pentagon agreed to adhere to an all-or-none process so that no individual member could block a shutdown in his district. But it is possible that an amendment deleting funds for the shutdown of the Presidio could be added later this year, when Congress acts on a Pentagon request for \$500 million to pay for shutdowns in 1990.

How about the Missouri?

Chances also appear slim. Analysts say the only hope that the Missouri could still be brought to San Francisco would be for the Navy to request funds for it in President Reagan's fiscal 1990 budget request

next week. Congressional observers say chances for that are virtually nil.

What happens to the buildings and facilities at the Presidio?

No changes have been proposed. The Presidio is a federally registered landmark, with 300 historic structures protected by law from being altered or demolished.

What happens to the people who work there?

The 3,150 military and 2,140 civilian employees would lose their jobs if the Army pulls out, but they probably would be offered jobs elsewhere. Headquarters for the Sixth Army at the Presidio would be moved to Fort Carson, Colo., and the Letterman medical research opera-

tion would be transferred to Fort Detrick, Md.

Would any military functions remain?

No. The commission recommended a full shutdown of the Presidio as an Army base. Housing and some other buildings, however, could still be leased to the military, depending on whether civilian tenants eventually move in.

What is the timetable for dismantling the base?

The law setting up the base closings states that the first shutdown must not begin before January 1, 1990, but that all must be under way by September 30, 1991, and be completed within four years.

Why is all this happening?

Political pressures have made it

difficult for the military to shut down facilities it no longer deems necessary to serve the nation's defense. To break the stalemate, Carlucci appointed a 12-member commission to make up a list of obsolete facilities. Congress then agreed to be bound by the recommendations, or else defeat the entire list.

What next?

Congress has a 45-day review period, not counting extended holidays, in which it will hold hearings and vote on the commission recommendations. Passage is considered virtually certain, although plenty of fights are anticipated. The final step will be for Congress to act on the \$500 million appropriations request for fiscal 1990. If that occurs without a hitch, the bases would start closing next year.

Chronicle

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DATE 6 Jan 89 PAGE A 14

Toxic Hazards at the Presidio — Asbestos, Gas Leaks, PCB

*By Elliot Diringier
Chronicle Staff Writer*

The Presidio, while relatively pristine for a military installation, still has its share of costly environmental problems that will have to be resolved before the base can be shut down.

Leaking gasoline tanks, asbestos-laced buildings and electrical transformers loaded with toxic PCB are the obvious problems. But there may be others, such as long-forgotten dump sites, which will not be revealed without a full-scale environmental assessment.

"I'm not completely sure what's been done with every square acre of the Presidio for 200 years," said base spokesman Tom MacKenzie, "but the Army will not leave a post that has an environmental problem."

That pledge was also made yesterday by Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci when he approved a commission report recommending that the military pull out of the Presidio and 85 other bases nationwide.

"The department is genuinely concerned with the environment," said Carlucci. "It's our environment too."

At the Presidio, the worst known problem is contamination of soil and groundwater with gasoline that leaked from underground tanks at one of the base's four service stations. The faulty tanks have been removed and a cleanup is under way, but the full extent of contamination is not yet known.

Efforts are also under way to replace old transformers containing poisonous PCB, and asbestos is systematically removed as buildings are demolished or renovated.

Whether more needs to be done, and whether there are other hazards yet to be discovered, would be addressed in a detailed environmental assessment if Congress approved the closure plan, said MacKenzie.

But the Army's promise to leave the base clean met with skepticism from Representative Barbara Boxer, D-S.F./Marin, who said the messy situation at Hamilton Air Force Base in Novato suggests otherwise. The airfield, once an active air force base that is now used by the Army, is also on the list of bases to be closed.

A decommissioned portion of the old air base was sold four years ago to a private developer, but plans for new housing and businesses there have been held up by the discovery of an old hazardous dump. In a briefing yesterday, Pentagon officials told Boxer that even after cleanup they will not be able to clear the site for "unrestricted use."

Boxer said the tangled affair, which could wind up in the courts, illustrates the pitfalls of transferring military properties to civilian control without first cleaning them up. "We have all learned a lesson... in the way this was mishandled," she said.

An Army report outlining cleanup alternatives at Hamilton is scheduled for release Monday, with a public hearing set for February 17.

Independent Journal

DATE 1 Mar 89

PAGE A1/10

NEWS CLIPPINGS PROVIDED BY SIXTH U.S. ARMY PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE

Presidio wins new support to stay open

Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — A new congressional probe into the proposed closing of the Presidio of San Francisco and other bases today faulted data used by the commission that recommended the closings.

"Some data used may not be accurate," said Frank Conahan, assistant comptroller general of the national security and international affairs division of the General Accounting Office. The office is the investigative arm of Congress.

Testifying before the House Armed Services Installations Subcommittee, he said the commission may have understated the cost of transferring medical care from Letterman Hospital to other facilities, overstated the cost of upgrading Letterman, failed to consider the National Park Service's annual cost of \$17 million to \$20 million to take over the base and operate it as part of the

Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and did not consider other costs of its closing.

Hailing the GAO report, Rep. Barbara Boxer said it "is a major step forward in our fight to keep the Presidio open." The GAO's initial evaluation, she said, "backs up the case that we have been building that it will cost more to close the Presidio than to keep it open."

Boxer, D-Greenbrae, and Rep. Nancy Pelosi, D-San Francisco, acknowledge that Congress is expected to approve the closings. However, they hope to keep the Presidio open by persuading Congress to deny the Pentagon money to close the base.

"The bottom line is that, as we make our case to the appropriations committee, we have now got a very strong, independent evaluation that backs up what we have been saying," Boxer said.

But the commission is standing by its recommendation to close 86 bases.

"I, along with many members of Congress, feel we have a quality report, and that it will hold up," said Jim Abbee, a spokesman for the base closing commission.

The 86-base list is expected to clear Congress. A tougher battle will be fought when Congress must give the Defense Department money to begin the closings.

If that fight also fails, then congressmen are expected to attempt to push through separate pieces of legislation reopening their bases.

The findings from the GAO report looking at the nine bases are preliminary, and critics of the list are expected to push for a delay in carrying out the closings until the full report is finished.

Congress has 45 legislative days from today to approve or reject the entire list of 86 recommended closures. Depending on recesses, that could be mid-May. Congress cannot tamper with the list.

Many congressmen believe the issue is not narrowing the list of 86 bases on the hit list, but expanding it.

"We missed a golden opportunity," said Rep. John Kasich, R-Ohio, a member of the House Armed Services Committee. "We've got a \$400 billion shortfall over the next five years (in the defense budget) and people who have power have watered down what we're trying to do."

The biggest problem was the stipulation that a base closing must pay for itself within six years. That number was agreed upon by former Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci and congressional leaders.

But that six-year payback rule sliced deeply into the savings the commission could garner. Instead of the \$2 billion-a-year savings most people expected, the commission found only \$694 million a year.

"Six years is a silly number," said Kasich. "The number ought to be longer."

Marin Independent Journal reporter Paul Peterzell provided information for this report.



THE TRIBUNE

NEWSCLIPPINGS PROVIDED BY SIXTH ARMY PUBLIC AFFAIRS

DATE: 10 Mar 89 PAGE: A6

House panel backs military base closure plan

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A House Armed Services subcommittee gave the first gesture of support yesterday to a move to close down 86 military bases nationwide and partially close or realign 59 others.

The subcommittee on military installations voted 13-1 to oppose a resolution disapproving the base closings, sending it to the full Armed Services Com-

mittee with a negative recommendation. The full committee is scheduled to take action Tuesday.

The lone supporter of the resolution was Rep. Jim Courter, R-N.J., who opposes the recommended closing of Fort Dix in his state and who has said he believes the commission's cost-benefit analyses are flawed.

The full committee's action will only be advisory; the resolu-

tion of disapproval will ultimately go before the full House.

The Pentagon has sought for years to close a number of bases it views as obsolete, duplicative or otherwise wasteful, but has been consistently thwarted by members of Congress who protected installations in their home districts.

Last year, an independent 12-member Commission on Base Realignment and Closure was

set up to take an independent look at the issue and recommend a list of bases for closing. It issued its report last Dec. 29, and then Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci forwarded the recommendations to Congress.

Under the law that established the commission, Congress must act to accept or reject the recommendations in their entirety within 45 working days after March 1.

Chronicle

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DATE 10 Mar 89 PAGE A20
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House Panel OKs Closing Of Bases

United Press International

Washington

A plan to close or scale back nearly 40 major military bases across the country cleared its first congressional hurdle yesterday, winning the approval of a House subcommittee.

Congress was given 45 days starting March 1 to reject the entire plan as it was recommended by a government commission in December and approved by Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci before he left office in January. Otherwise the Pentagon automatically will begin the process of closing bases next year.

In a meeting yesterday, the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities voted 13 to 1 in favor of the plan. The dissenting vote was cast by Representative Jim Courter, R-N.J., who is opposed because the proposal includes a recommendation to place Fort Dix in his state on semi-active status.

Courter is one of about two dozen lawmakers, mostly from New Jersey and California, who have vowed to fight the commission's plan.



THE TRIBUNE

NEWSCLIPPINGS PROVIDED BY SIXTH ARMY PUBLIC AFFAIRS

DATE: 15 Mar 89 PAGE: A-2

House panel approves closing of military bases

WASHINGTON — The House Armed Services Committee voted overwhelmingly yesterday in support of an independent commission's proposal to close, reduce operations or change the mission at 145 military facilities. The action is not the final word on the politically charged closing issue, because members opposed to the recommendations are expected to exercise their right to force a full House vote. The vote was 43-4. States that are hit hardest by the panel's recommendations were California, which would lose five major installations including the Presidio Army base in San Francisco, and Illinois, which would lose two.

Chronicle

NEWSCLIPPINGS PROVIDED BY SIXTH ARMY PUBLIC AFFAIRS

DATE 22 Mar 89 PAGE A9

House Puts Off Vote On Base Closings Until Late April

United Press International

Washington

The House agreed yesterday to wait until at least the third week in April to vote on a plan to close or scale back nearly 40 major military bases, several of them in California.

Approval of a motion to vote no sooner than April 17 gives Congress one week before its deadline to act on the plan.

Unless Congress rejects it in its entirety by April 24, the Pentagon automatically will begin the process of closing the bases next year.

California would lose six bases, including the Army base at the Presidio of San Francisco, Norton and George Air Force bases in San Bernardino County and Mather Air Force Base near Sacramento.

Chronicle

NEWSCLIPPINGS PROVIDED BY SIXTH ARMY PUBLIC AFFAIRS

DATE 13 APRIL 1989 PAGE A-2

Pleas for Presidio

Last-Ditch Debate On Military Bases

By Larry Liebert

Chronicle Washington Bureau Chief

Washington

Struggling to keep the Presidio open, San Francisco's congresswomen took to the House floor last night as a part of a procession of members hoping to save their hometown military bases.

The House opened debate yesterday on recommendations by a Pentagon commission that would close 86 bases, including the Presidio Army base, in an attempt to save \$700 million a year. But there appears virtually no chance the House will reject the all-or-nothing list of base closings when it votes next week.

"I know that the wheels are greased here," said Representative Barbara Boxer, D-San Francisco/Marin. She has maintained there is hope of reversing the verdict on the Presidio later by blocking appropriations needed to carry out the shutdown.

Like her colleagues defending bases in New Jersey, Illinois and Indiana, Boxer insisted the Presidio was unique — and that closing her hometown base would cost more than it would save the country.

"This is a money-loser for the taxpayers, without question," said Boxer.

She and Representative Nancy Pelosi, D-San Francisco, argued that the federal government would lose at least \$25 million a year by shutting the Presidio, cleaning up toxic waste on the base, replacing the medical services provided at its Letterman Hospital and turning the magnificent stretch of land over to

the National Park Service, as required by law.

In vivid recognition of its own inability to rise above pork-barrel politics, Congress had authorized the base-closing commission to send it a list of unneeded military facilities for an all-or-nothing vote. The commission did so last December.

The House Armed Services subcommittee handling the bases voted 43 to 4 last month to support the closings. Subcommittee chairwoman Patricia Schroeder, D-Colorado, who has the job of pushing through the package, opened yesterday's debate by predicting "we will hear the pain of many members who have had bases in their district closed."

Despite complaints about the commission's judgment, Schroeder said of the commissioners, "Yes, they were reasonably prudent. They had a model (to calculate savings that) a reasonable person could come up with. And they were not political nor were they arbitrary."

Schroeder conceded, however, that the package deal offered through the base-closing commission was a confession by Congress that "we are totally incapable of dealing with this one by one and so we gave our power away."

The House members arguing last night against base closings in their districts repeatedly described the commission's work as riddled with errors about the usefulness of bases or the savings to be gained by closing them. Recurring issues were the cost of providing care to military retirees if base hospitals are shut down and the cost of cleaning up toxic waste.

San Francisco Examiner

DATE April 18, 1989

PAGE A-2

Foes of base closings say odds not with them

House resolution opposing shutdowns expected to lose

By Laurie Goering
CHICAGO TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON — Despite evidence that a federal commission's work on closing the Presidio and 85 other military bases was, in its own members' words, "jury-rigged" and "terrible public policy," the House is expected to vote down a resolution rejecting the list of base closings.

Rep. Edward Madigan, R-Ill., whose district includes Chanute Air Force Base in Rantoul, said chances were slim that a resolution of disapproval would pass Tuesday.

He said so despite hearings last week that showed the process of identifying the bases for closing was seriously flawed.

Reps. Barbara Boxer, D-Greenbrae, and Nancy Pelosi, D-San

Francisco, argued in favor of the legislation to reject the closings.

Presidio defenders say the cost of handing it over to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area will far outstrip the savings from closing the 1,400-acre base.

But opponents of the closings admit that the odds are against them. At one point last week, Boxer told the House, "I know the wheels are greased here."

In the same hearings, Madigan and Rep. Terry Bruce, D-Ill., presented evidence from commission transcripts that showed Fort Sheridan, north of Chicago, was targeted for closing even though it didn't meet the criteria, and that deliberations on closing Chanute were based on figures and reports more than a decade old.

According to the transcript, one member of the Commission on Base Realignment and Closure said, for example, that Fort Sheridan "failed the formula (developed to choose bases for closing), but we added it because our gut said that it ought to be added."

Limited time frame

Commission members acknowledged in the transcripts that they had too little time to do even an acceptable job of identifying bases to be closed.

"I think anybody that would look at this exercise and say this is the way to manage your base structure is out of his gourd. I think it's terrible public policy," one member said.

"Our ability to operate was circumscribed, and that illustrates that this is at best a jury-rigged and temporary procedure," another member said.

"But let's don't admit we have done a lousy job," a third member said.

If the vote to reject the commission's findings fails as expected, Pelosi, Boxer and others opposed to the closing list will next try to block a first \$500 million appropriation.

Members of Congress in states unaffected by the closings have hesitated to vote against the list because the entire list must be approved or rejected as a whole, along with its estimated \$5.6 billion in savings over 20 years.

Lawsuit filed

Commission members apparently realized that when making their decisions.

"The notion here is, if you hook up all these cars and get that sucker going down the track, no one group is going to be big enough to derail it, OK?" the transcripts quote one member as saying.

On the eve of the House vote on the issue, the National Federation of Federal Employees sued Monday to overturn the law that led to the bases being targeted for closure.

The union says the law is unconstitutional because a special commission — rather than Congress — selected which installations would be shut down. The suit is not seeking to rescind the proposed closure of the 86 installations.

San Francisco Examiner

DATE April 19, 1989

PAGE

House OKs shutdown of Presidio

Fight now turns to funding closings

EXAMINER NEWS SERVICES

WASHINGTON — The House has voted overwhelmingly to back a plan to close 86 military bases, including the Presidio, and scale back five more, despite complaints that the move will not save as much as advocates had promised.

By a vote of 381-43, the House Tuesday rejected a resolution to disapprove the recommendations of the Commission on Base Realignment and Closure, giving the green light for Defense Secretary Dick Cheney to follow through on the panel's proposals beginning in January.

"It is incumbent upon all of us to make sure this base closing list is implemented," the chairman of the House Armed Services Chairman, Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., said moments before the vote.

The commission's recommendations affect 145 domestic military installations by closing some, reducing the operations of others and changing the missions of additional bases.

The law establishing the commission, the Base Closure and Realignment Act, requires that, once approved by the secretary of Defense, the commission's recommendations proceed unless both houses of Congress vote to disapprove them, in which case none of the proposals would take effect.

The recommendations were approved by the secretary of Defense last year, so the House action means the changes will proceed; the House refusal to kill the plan makes Senate action on the issue moot.

3 states hit hardest

In debate before the vote, representatives from California, Illinois and New Jersey — the three states hit hardest by the closures — argued that the plan would not save \$694 million in the first year, or \$5.6 billion over 20 years, as the commission projected.

Reps. Nancy Pelosi, D-San Francisco, and Barbara Boxer, D-Greenbrae, have argued that closing the Presidio and turning the 1,400-acre site over to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area would cost far more than keeping the base open as headquarters for the Sixth Army.

Neither Boxer nor Pelosi expected the House to vote down the measure to close the bases. Their plan now is to try to block the first \$500 million appropriation to get the job done.

Boxer said after the vote, "Congresswoman Pelosi and I are absolutely convinced that when you take into account the costs of closing the Presidio, the cost of transferring the missions to other bases, the cost of operations and maintenance to the Department of the Interior, the cost of providing health care after Letterman Hospital is closed and the cost of environmental cleanup, it makes no sense to close the Presidio.

"It is now our task to communicate these facts to the Appropriations Committee and we commit ourselves to that task. If the Appropriations Committee decides we are right, we do not believe they will shut down the base."

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Hunters Point affected

In addition to shutting down the Presidio, including its Letterman Army Medical Center, the commission's list called for reorganization of Hunters Point Naval Station, abandoning the Navy's controversial plan to base the USS Missouri in San Francisco Bay.

Three other California military bases will shut down as a result of the House vote: Mather Air Force Base, near Sacramento, and Norton and George Air Force bases in Southern California.

In addition, the Navy would sell its unmanned Salton Sea Test Base in Imperial County.

Lawmakers from other states hit by the closings were also critical. House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill., whose home state is slated to lose two bases, called allowing the commission to decide which bases to close a "profile in congressional cowardice."

"This list simply does not save money," said Rep. Jim Saxton, R-N.J., who opposes the closing of Fort Dix in his home state. "In terms of savings, I don't believe they're there. In terms of expenditures, I believe they're underestimated," Saxton said.

California votes

Twenty-six Democrats and 17 Republicans voted for the resolution, while 229 Democrats and 152 Republicans voted against it. Four Democrats and five Republicans did not vote. A vote for the resolution was a vote not to close the bases.

Voting for the resolution were California Reps. Boxer; Pelosi; George Brown, D-Riverside; Matthew Martinez, D-Monterey Park; Edward Roybal, D-Los Angeles; and Jerry Lewis, R-San Bernardino.

Spring clean-up

Spring clean-up is Monday through May 7. During clean-up week, the post Self Help Center will only be open to issue tools and equipment for area residents. Follow the schedule below to find out when your area is to be cleaned. All tools must be turned in to the Center by 5:30 p.m. on the day issued.

- May 1: Areas 1 to 100; 300; 700 and 1,500;
- May 2: Areas 400; 500 and 800;
- May 3: Areas 900; 1,000 and 1,200;
- May 4: Areas 1,300; 1,400; 1,700 and 1,800;
- May 5: Fort Barry; Fort Mason; Fort Baker areas 500; 600 and 800.

Staff ceremony

The Family Support Division will honor all staff of Child Development Services, Army Community Service and Youth Activities during a special appreciation dinner and recognition ceremony at the NCO Club, tomorrow from 6:30 to 7:30 p.m.

The Appreciation ceremony will end the Month of the Military Child celebration. CDC and YA parents are invited to participate and extend appreciation to Family Support Division Staff. For more information call Gloria Hartsough at 561-3701.

Blue Cross, Blue Shield

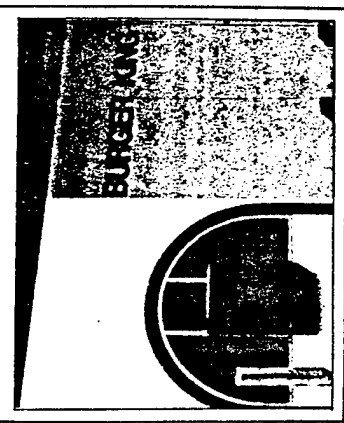
Betty Canady-Conner, a Blue Cross, Blue Shield representative, will be on post May 4. She will be available from 9 to 11 a.m. at the Civilian Personnel Directorate, bldg. 37, to talk with Presidians who have questions or problems with their policies. Anyone wishing to see her should bring all paperwork relating to his or her problem. Call Diane Nishimoto at 561-3757 to make an appointment.

Retirement ceremony

The monthly retirement ceremony for May is changed to May 18. Soldiers eligible for retirement who wish to participate in the May retirement ceremony should call the PSF Retirement Services at 561-3183 or 561-2721.

Burger King opening

The grand opening of the post Burger King will be today at 10:30 a.m. There will be a ribbon cutting ceremony and giveaways. Lunch will then be served!



The Presidio, with its historic buildings and sought-after views, is one of 86 military bases recommended for closure.
photo by Chuck Blument

Congress supports closure plans

by Erica Haspel-Szlosek

The House of Representatives defeated a proposal that would have kept the Presidio and 80 other military bases from closing. Congress voted April 18 not to disapprove the recommendations of the Commission on Base Realignment and Closure. The vote, 381 to 43, shows support of the Secretary of Defense's approval of the plan.

The future of the Presidio remains uncertain at this time.

The Presidio's three member Base Realignment and Closure Task Force is now working out a plan for the Army to leave this post. Working on a "worst-case" scenario, the team is putting together what is known as a "base case." In a base case plan the Army leaves the Presidio entirely. However, the base case is being used for planning purposes only, emphasized Thomas P. Galvin, a member of the study team.

One of the difficulties the task force faces is that the closure commission gave specific instructions about only three of the Presidio's units: Sixth U.S. Army, Letterman Army Medical

Center and Letterman Army Institute of Research. The other agencies—and there are more than 30 of them—were not addressed in the report. It is therefore up to the task force to find out the best way for the Army to proceed in moving or deactivating the other agencies (only USAG is scheduled to be deactivated).

According to Sixth U.S. Army Public Affairs Officer, Charles J. O'Brien, when working with such a massive project, it will take time to make decisions about where agencies should go, how funding for their relocation will be obtained and what will happen to the soldiers and civilian employees.

O'Brien urges all Presidians to "stay calm and act rationally." He stresses that things will not happen overnight. In fact, many of the larger units—such as Sixth U.S. Army—may be on the Presidio through 1994.

The reason the study team has been working on a base case is not that this is the most likely route—a total Army exodus—but, according to Galvin it will save time. For example, if the team see Base, page 3

Etc.

Base continued from page 1

were only working on a plan for half of the Presidio tenant activities to move and it was later decided by Forces Command (FORSCOM) or the Department of the Army (DA) that all agencies should leave, the planning would have to begin all over again. To avoid wasted effort, the base case is now being devised.

The first step in the base case has only recently been completed: surveying the units and people on post. Now the team is working on a "migration plan." The completed migration plan will tell the post who goes where. The members of the task force will give their recommendations to FORSCOM and DA for final approval.

According to O'Brien, what Presidents must keep in mind is that none of this planning and moving will take place quickly. Some of the larger units are expected to move to locations where no buildings exist to house them. This means that until money is budgeted for construction and the facilities are completed, no one is going anywhere.

The Base Realignment and Closure Commission report gives the Army from Sept. 1991 to Sept. 1995 to accomplish all of the recommendations.

tions outlined. Therefore Galvin predicts that some units may be on the Presidio for another five years.

This may calm some Presidents who may have wondered how soon they would receive transfer notices. O'Brien points out that probably most Presidio soldiers will complete their tours before their units are scheduled to leave.

As for the civilian workers, he echoes the words of former Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci in saying, DoD will make every effort to find jobs for displaced people and will give them priority placement rights.

Although few things are certain yet, O'Brien stresses that "it is the mission of the command and the public affairs offices to keep military, civilians and family members as current as possible on what is going on."

"We are committed to providing factual information," he emphasized.

Editor's note: The Star President will be publishing weekly articles on base closure to keep Presidents informed of the latest developments.



A view of the Presidio in 1816.

Star President file photo

NAF Vacancies

Dialing Room Host/Hostess: PS-2091-04, \$6.49 an hour, intermittent, on-call.
Cashier/Checker: PS-2091-02, \$5.55 an hour, intermittent, on-call.
Food Service Worker (3 positions): NA-7408-01, \$5.37 an hour, intermittent, on-call.
Child Caregiver: PS-184-02, \$5.55 an hour, intermittent, on-call.
Welder/Weldress: NA-7430-02, \$6.10 an hour, intermittent, on-call.
Welder/Weldress: NA-7430-03, \$6.79 an hour, intermittent, on-call.
Cook: NA-7404-05, \$4.14 an hour, (1) intermittent, on-call, (1) regular, part-time.

CPO Job Openings

Submit application (DA 3433) to CPD/NAF Personnel Unit, bldg. 37; or call 581-5006 or 581-3047.
Secretary (Stenographer): 334-894EW, GS-316-5/6, closes Apr. 27.
Super-theory Computer Operator: 335-894MG, GS-332-7, closes Apr. 27.
Foreman (Temperary): 336-591MS, WG-2605-6, closes Apr. 27.
Advertising Assistant: 337-894EW, GS-303-6, closes Apr. 28.

CHAMPUS Prime

Good news for CHAMPUS users. CHAMPUS Prime is now available.

CHAMPUS Prime can save you money and time. Here's how it works:

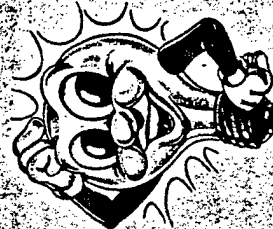
- Those eligible for standard CHAMPUS are eligible for CHAMPUS Prime.

- Eligibles enroll in the plan and choose a civilian Primary Care physician. This doctor will oversee all of the member's health care needs, making referrals to specialists when necessary.

- Members must use the military hospital and civilian doctors, hospitals and other health care providers participating in CHAMPUS Prime. When using the civilian professionals, they receive the following benefits: No annual deductibles; no claim forms to fill out and send in; a \$5 payment for basic health care services (no charge for dependents of grade E-4 and below); and no charge to active duty dependents for admissions to participating civilian hospitals.

Members also may take advantage of the CHAMPUS Service Center at LAMC. The Center's registered nurses—called Health Care Finders—and other representatives answer questions about CHAMPUS, help patients enroll in CHAMPUS prime, choose a Primary Care Physician, and coordinate their personal health care needs.

Anyone interested in CHAMPUS Prime can call or visit the CHAMPUS Service Center. The Center is open weekdays from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. The telephone number is 581-0650. Health Care Finders are also available day and night at 1-800-242-6788.



Got an idea to improve the Presidio? Don't just tell your friends, let the whole post know; call

561-IDEA

Independent Journal

DATE June 26, 1989

PAGE B-1 & B-2

NEWS CLIPPINGS PROVIDED BY SIXTH U.S. ARMY PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE

BRIEFLY

Presidio to be discussed

An environmental study of plans to close the Presidio of San Francisco will be discussed Wednesday.

The public may suggest issues to be included in the study, which will be prepared by the Army Corps of Engineers.

A federal commission recommended earlier this year that the Presidio be closed as part of a cost-cutting campaign. The Presidio will become part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, which has extensive holdings in Marin.

The meeting is set for 7 p.m. in the NCO Club, Building 135 at the Presidio.

SAN FRANCISCO

Independent

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The Neighborhood Newspaper

Date June 26, 1989

Page 12

Neighborhood News

✓
Base closure

Forum on Presidio Fate

A public forum to discuss topics for an environmental study on the proposed closure of the Presidio of San Francisco will be held Wednesday, June 28 at 7 p.m. in the Non-Commissioned Officers (NCO) club, Building 135, at the Presidio.

The discussion will not address alternatives to the closure, but alternatives on how to implement the closure.

For more information, call Homer Perkins of the Army Corps of Engineers at (916) 551-2526.

GUARDIAN

July 5, 1989

Page 12



This Week

AT CITY HALL

BY JIM BALDERSTON

Presidio planning starts

THE ARMY CORPS of Engineers took the first formal step in the process of closing the Presidio June 28th when it held a "scoping hearing" at the base's Non-Commissioned Officers Club.

But if the first hearing is any indication, the Army's efforts to ensure that all interested parties can participate (and as many viewpoints as possible can be heard) in the closure process are something short of stellar.

Public notice of the June 28th meeting was sent far and wide, to print and electronic media across the state — with the Bay Guardian a notable exception. The Bay Guardian is co-sponsoring "The Fate of the Presidio Conference," an all-day public meeting to be held on Aug. 5th.

As part of preparing its Environmental Impact Statement, the Corps of Engineers will accept written testimony until July 28th.

A few questions that should be fully answered in the EIS are:

What hazardous-material dumpsites exist on the Presidio? How is the Army going to clean up those sites so the base is safe for any future use?

How is the Army going to mitigate the loss of health care to those in active-duty service, now provided by Letterman Hospital, which will be closed with the Presidio?

How will the Army help civilian employees on the base find new jobs? What specific measures will be im-

plemented to ease their hardship?

Send those cards and letters to:
Mr. James Taylor, Army Corps of Engineers, 650 Capitol Way, Sacramento, CA, 95814-4794. Or call Mr. Taylor and ask him directly. He can be reached at (800) 227-0951.

C-23

Plan to shut Presidio hits a snag

House committee withholds money to close some bases

FROM EXAMINER STAFF AND WIRE REPORTS

WASHINGTON — A Pentagon move to shut down military operations at the Presidio of San Francisco has run into its first congressional roadblock.

The House Appropriations Committee voted Wednesday not to provide money to close any military bases that will not save the government money within six years. It also failed to appropriate money for moving Sixth Army headquarters from the Presidio to Colorado.

The committee's action was heralded as "a major victory in the fight to save the Presidio" by Reps. Barbara Boxer and Nancy Pelosi, who have been lobbying to overturn Congress' vote to close 86 military bases — including the Presidio — as a means of saving \$74.1 million annually. Under the same plan, Sixth Army headquarters would be moved to Fort Carson, Colo., and Letterman Army Medical Center functions would be redistributed to military installations across the nation, beginning in January.

The Presidio closing was part of a major plan by the Pentagon to close or restructure military installations it said were unneeded or outdated. A special Pentagon Commission on Base Realignment and Closure, in its report last December, recommended the closure of 86 obsolete or unneeded military installations, including 13 major bases. Another 54 installations were recommended for cutbacks or for expansion.

The initial list of closures was endorsed by Congress on a take-it-or-leave-it vote that approved the entire plan. Lawmakers from affected districts have attacked individual projects through the appropriations process in an uphill battle to save individual bases on the overall list.

Boxer, D-Greenbrae, and Pelosi,

[See *PRESIDIO*, A-13]

-more-

San Francisco Examiner

July 26, 1989

DATE:

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Page 2 of 2

-continued-

◆ PRESIDIO from A-1

Plan to shut Presidio hits snag

D-San Francisco, have insisted all along that the government would be unable to save money by closing

the Presidio because, unlike some bases, it cannot be sold to private developers. Under an existing law, it must be transferred to the National Park Service if it is abandoned by the Army.

GAO report influenced decision

The House Appropriations Committee's decision — an amendment, adopted by voice vote, to the fiscal 1990 military construction appropriation bill — was influenced by a preliminary report by the General Accounting Office. According to that report, the closing of the Presidio would not begin to save taxpayers money for 21 years,

revising the annual savings downward to \$16.6 million.

The commission's estimate that the land sale of the Presidio would net \$555 million was in error, according to the GAO, because the base would become part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The commission underestimated environmental cleanup costs and did not consider the costs of maintaining the park or providing health care to the military personnel now being served by Letterman Hospital, the report stated.

"For us to get this vote in the Appropriations Committee is a very good signal," Pelosi said.

The bill still must be approved by the full House in a vote that may occur as early as next week, she said.

One congressional source predicted "a rough go" for the amendment on the House floor.

If the amendment survives that hurdle, it still must be approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee and a full Senate vote.

One of 14 proposed closings

The Presidio is one of 14 proposed base closings being studied by the GAO at the request of the chairmen of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees. Other

California bases included in the study are Hunters Point Naval Base; Mather Air Force Base in Sacramento County; and George and Norton Air Force Bases in San Bernardino County.

In addition to denying shutdown funds for the 14 bases, the amendment dropped an allocation of about \$130 million in new construction at Fort Carson in order to house the redeployed Sixth Army.

A spokesman for the GGNRA, which would take over the Presidio if the Army departs, said his office would have no comment on the action. But Amy Meyer, a GGNRA Advisory Commission member, ex-

pressed guarded optimism.

"If the Presidio is not going to the park service, we ought to use this opportunity to look at the management of the natural resources of the post. Its historic resources have been well cared for by the Army, but its natural and scenic values have not been cared for as well as they might be. This could be a window of opportunity to look at the management of its forest and all its varied horticultural resources."

San Francisco Examiner

DATE: July 27, 1989

PAGE: A-1

Presidio closing hits snag

Reprieve doubtful, but panel's vote raises some hopes

By Gerald D. Adams
EXAMINER URBAN PLANNING WRITER

A move to close the Presidio of San Francisco has hit a snag, but the Army still plans to leave the base beginning in September 1990, according to Col. Charles J. O'Brien, Sixth Army public affairs officer.

A congressional committee voted Wednesday to exclude the base from a list of those being shut in a cost-cutting move. To become effective, the committee vote must be sustained by the full House of Representatives, the Senate and President Bush.

"Many of the 3,000 people who live and work here would be very happy if the base is not closing," O'Brien said. He said the base closure office would continue its logistical planning for the Sixth Army's move to Fort Carson, Colo., until ordered to stop.

Wednesday's vote was by the House Appropriations Committee,

[See *PRESIDIO*, back page]

which favored amending the 1990 military appropriations bill so that no funds would be allocated to close a military base until there was proof that monetary savings would occur within six years.

It was a victory for Reps. Barbara Boxer, D-Greenbrae, and Nancy Pelosi, D-San Francisco, who have consistently cast doubt on Pentagon claims that closing the Presidio would save money.

The amendment also may affect plans to close Hunters Point Naval Base, but observers speculated that between the two, the Presidio was more likely to receive a reprieve.

Conservationist Huey Johnson, who has been leading a movement to establish a Pacific Rim Center on what he expects to be a vacated Presidio, blasted the vote as "a couple of young congresswomen (Pelosi and Boxer) showing zero vision."

"They could put a military base in Wyoming," Johnson said. He complained that establishment of the Pacific Rim Center, designed as a focal point for U.S.-Asian rapport, "is a remarkable, historic opportunity which would be lost" if the Presidio were maintained as is.

Congress voted in April to close 86 military bases, including the Presidio and Hunters Point, as a means of cutting costs.

'Faulty' cost estimates

Wednesday's committee action was based on a preliminary report from the General Accounting Office, Congress' investigative agency, that said the Pentagon's cost-saving estimates were faulty.

In the case of the Presidio, the GAO said, Pentagon estimates had failed to consider that the base could not be sold but only transferred to another governmental department, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

It further estimated that closing the Presidio would cause the federal government to lose money for 21 years.

San Francisco Chronicle

The Largest Daily Circulation in Northern California

DATE 28 JULY 1989

PAGE A-2

Floor Debate Set

Little Hope to Keep Army at Presidio

By Carl T. Hall

Chronicle Washington Bureau

Washington

An effort to keep the Army from leaving the Presidio survived a rules challenge yesterday, but it appears headed for defeat on the floor of the House.

The House Rules Committee voted 9 to 3 to allow the Presidio to be the only exception to the all-or-nothing base closing decision affecting 86 military installations reached by a special Pentagon commission.

The parliamentary maneuvering allows a full-fledged floor debate next week on whether to appropriate funds to shut down the Presidio Army base.

Yesterday's committee action could prove a hollow victory for Representatives Barbara Boxer, D-San Francisco-Marín, and Nancy Pelosi, D-San Francisco, who have been arguing that the Presidio should remain under military control because it will cost more to run it as a civilian park.

Closed-Door Caucus

The vote came after Rules Committee chairman Joe Moakley, D-Mass., called the other members into his office for a closed-door caucus. Asked later to explain the reasoning for the vote to single out just the Presidio, Moakley said it was done because the Presidio is the only base slated for closure that by law cannot be sold to private developers.

Moakley said Boxer and Pelosi still have to make their case on the floor.

That could be harder to do after yesterday's committee action — in effect, the panel gave Boxer the right to offer a Presidio amendment to the full House, but it also deprived her and Pelosi of what could be the political support they need to win.

"They won the right to lose," said one Capitol Hill armed services expert, who spoke on guarantee of anonymity.

Yesterday's hearing came the day after the House Appropriations Committee agreed to deny funds needed to shut down any base unless the move would pay for itself within six years. About 15 of the 85 bases, including the Presidio, are being studied by the congressional General Accounting Office and could meet that criteria.

Provision Ruled Out

The Rules Committee judged the six-year provision out of order yesterday. Then Moakley allowed Boxer to present an amendment affecting only the Presidio on the House floor. Without other bases in the amendment, however, there seemed to be little support for her from other representatives.

"It would be unconscionable to single out the Presidio" if none of the others has any chance to be spared, said Representative John Porter, R-Ill., whose state stands to lose Fort Sheridan and Chanute Air Force Base.

"The Presidio is not unique," he said. "I'd say Fort Sheridan may be more worthy of being saved than Presidio."

Boxer said she was "discussing strategy" with a key ally, Representative Jack Murtha, D-Pa., who heads a defense-related appropriations subcommittee.

At least five legislators appearing before the Rules Committee yesterday said the six-year provision would undermine the all-or-nothing strategy behind the base-closing process.

They said no one should be allowed to block even a single base closure, since that would invite more challenges and make those members who fail look bad in their own districts.

Presidio battle stalled

Pelosi, Boxer say they'll wait for GAO cost report

By Rob Rehg
EXAMINER WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Two Bay Area lawmakers chose Monday not to press the fight to save the Presidio of San Francisco as an Army base after conceding they could not muster the support they needed.

With Reps. Barbara Boxer, D-Greenbrae, and Nancy Pelosi, D-San Francisco, vowing that their fellow lawmakers have not heard the last from them concerning the Presidio, the future of the historic installation will remain uncertain for at least several months.

Boxer and Pelosi on Monday abandoned their effort to keep the Presidio open as the House approved, 382-29, an \$8.7 billion 1990 military construction bill that earmarks funds to start shutting down 86 military installations, including the San Francisco facility.

When the moment came for Boxer and Pelosi to offer a Presidio amendment to the funding bill, they backed off, acknowledging that they lacked support and saying they would wait until the General Accounting Office completes a report in November on the costs of closing military bases.

"I'm a politician and I know when (the votes are) not there," Boxer told House members.

Boxer and Pelosi repeatedly pointed out that a preliminary GAO report on base closings indicated that it will take 21 years to recover the \$1 billion it will cost to close the Presidio, primarily because a federal law prohibits the government from selling the base.

Boxer said the federal commission that recommended closing the Presidio last December made a "foolish mistake" because it was not aware of the law prohibiting the sale of the property.

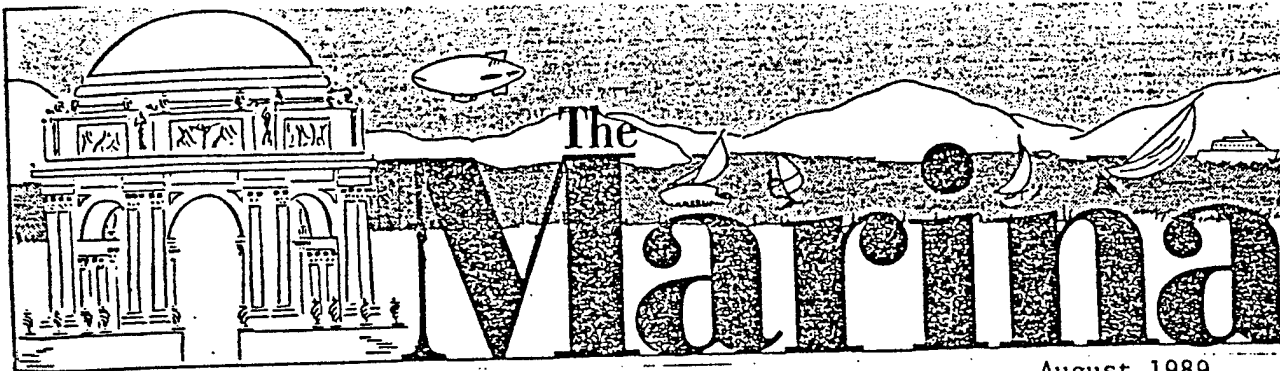
While both Democrats and Republicans had predicted that any attempt to save the Presidio would fall far short of winning a majority of the House, Boxer and Pelosi were not without allies.

Rep. John P. Murtha, D-Pa., chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on defense, said he agreed that closing the Presidio would be a mistake and that he would fight with Boxer and Pelosi to save the base. Murtha played an instrumental role in winning approval from the House Appropriations and Rules committees last week that would have allowed the Presidio to be given special consideration Monday.

Even with the support of Murtha and a favorable GAO report, Boxer conceded she has a long way to go to garner enough support for the base.

Rep. Richard Armey, R-Texas, the sponsor of base-closing legislation, predicted that Boxer and Pelosi will never win enough support for the Presidio.

"For the life of me, I don't understand why anyone thinks the Presidio should be treated specially," Armey said.



NEWSCLIPPINGS PROVIDED BY SIXTH ARMY PUBLIC AFFAIRS

DATE August 1989 PAGE 1

Comprehensive review of options

First conference on fate of Presidio Aug. 5

Will the Presidio become a site for low-income housing, a mega-campus, or should it perhaps be sold to New York real estate magnate Donald Trump for a "quality" development?

Heavy hitters including representatives Pelosi and Boxer, the Mayor's office, neighborhood leaders from all over San Francisco, and a diversity of groups spanning numerous political and social spectrums will participate in the August 5th "The Fate of the Presidio Conference," at Fort Mason.

The conference will showcase the most comprehensive overview of the issues and competing visions surrounding the fate of the Presidio to date in a forum-like setting, and will provide the public with the information needed to participate in the process to help shape the future of the army base.

Political insiders say commendable last-ditch efforts by Representatives Pelosi and Boxer to stop the closure of the Presidio have little chance of success, so it is likely that issues discussed at the conference will be vital in shaping the Presidio, and the potential impacts on the neighborhood in the years ahead.

Visions of the Presidio's ultimate configuration are still very much in the embryonic stage, and neighborhood leaders polled by *The Marina* are wary about its future, with most seeming to favor the army's continued presence there.

"The neighbors want the Presidio to stay like it is under the army's jurisdiction, and they're good and mad about it," said Virginia Fusco, leader of the

Marina Civic Improvement and Property Owners Association. "Pelosi and Boxer should be commended for their efforts to try to keep the army from leaving the Presidio."

"The Presidio has always been a good neighbor," said Bob David, President of the Golden Gate Valley Association. "It is a scary thought about what may occur there."

Many leaders are concerned that the Presidio may become a magnet for development, and cause severe negative impacts on the neighborhood. "You know that every developer in the country would love to get their hands on the Presidio," said Gloria Fontenella, President of the Marina Neighborhood Association.

Although the Presidio's ultimate fate is still very much up for grabs, and it will take years for the army to withdraw, should that decision be made, there are already numerous processes going on that will help determine the future of the Presidio. The Army Corps of Engineers is compiling an Environmental Impact Statement on the effects of closing the Presidio, and The Golden Gate National

Recreational Area will be compiling a Master Development Plan and an Environmental Impact Statement for the Presidio.

The conference on the fate of the Presidio consists of four separate components: a morning seminar on the process; an early afternoon forum on perspectives; afternoon workshops on issues and visions for the Presidio; and an early evening wrap-up.

"Like many organizations we're studiously avoiding coming up with a particular vision of the Presidio," said conference organizer Saul Bloom. "It is as much as possible an unbiased, friendly forum, giving participants as much as possible a chance to get objective information."

Similar sentiments were offered by other conference participants, including John Bardis, the leader of the Coalition for San Francisco Neighborhoods, to which many of the local neighborhood groups belong. "It is premature to come up with a plan for the Presidio," he said. "The sense of the coalition is that this conference was not aligned with any particular interest group, and that it was inviting all of the players to be involved in an open forum of public participation."

Presentations will be made by representatives of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and the Army Corps of Engineers.

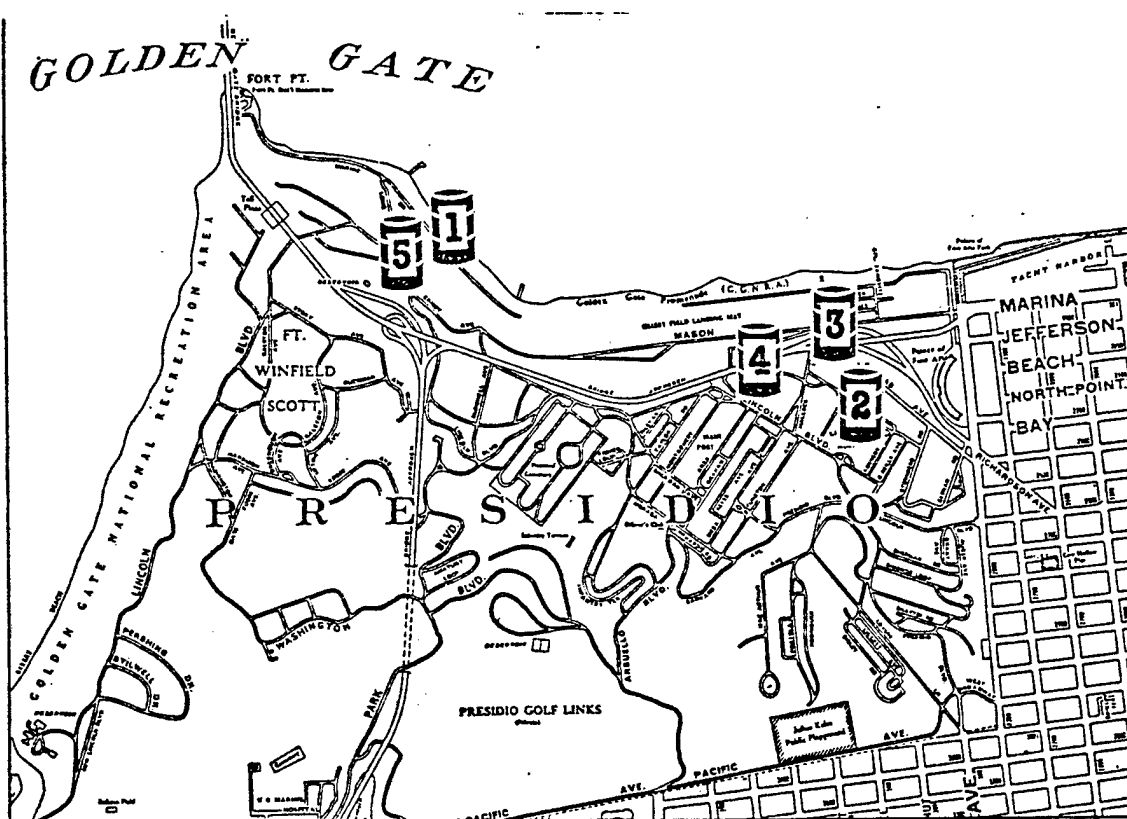
The August 5th conference, sponsored by the San Franciscans Concerned with the Fate of the Presidio Conference Committee, begins at 8:45 a.m. at the Cowell Theater, Pier 2, at Fort Mason, and lasts until 7 p.m. The Twenty-five dollar price of admission includes lunch. For more information contact Saul Bloom at 397-1452.

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THE PRESIDIO'S FIVE HOT SPOTS

This map shows known contaminated sites according to the Presidio Directorate of Engineering and Housing 1989 survey.

1. Building 937: An underground tank leaking solvents and waste oil into the groundwater.
2. Building 1040: PCB leakage from

transformer, concrete slab and underlying soil have yet to be removed.

3. Building 231: Contamination of soil and groundwater from four leaking underground gasoline tanks at a base service station. Tanks have been removed, but contaminated groundwater and soil have yet to be removed.

4. Burger King site: Two recently discovered gasoline storage tanks were found leaking; contaminated soil and tanks have been removed. Additional testing needed to determine the extent of the contamination.

5. Building 950, vicinity: Former drum storage area, and open structure used to house spent thinners, oils and other hazardous materials for future disposal. Pavement and soil to be removed.

The Presidio is leaking

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*The Presidio closure plan has already had an important and beneficial impact —
it's forced the Army to stop dragging its feet
and begin addressing serious toxic waste problems on the base*

-continued-

By Mickey Butts and Saul Bloom

CLOSING THE Presidio Army base and turning the land over to civilian use could, at some point in the future, save taxpayers millions of dollars. It could make hundreds of acres of undeveloped urban land available for use as a national park. And it could provide tremendous opportunities for new and expanded programs in areas like housing, education and the arts.

2 But the decision by Congress to move the Sixth Army out of the historic San Francisco base has already had an important beneficial impact — one that almost nobody has noticed. The prospect of a civilian Presidio has forced the Army to acknowledge and begin to address the serious toxic waste problems at the Presidio.

3 A three-month investigation by the Arms Control Research Center has concluded that Presidio officials knew about serious toxic contamination on the site as early as 1981. But until Congress voted to close the base — and control of the toxic cleanup program shifted to Washington — virtually nothing was done about the problem.

Saul Bloom is director of the Arms Control Research Center. Mickey Butts is assistant to the director.

4 ARC's investigators reviewed hundreds of pages of military documents and interviewed numerous officials involved in the past and present toxic cleanup efforts at the Presidio. Here are some of our most important findings:

5 In at least five places on the 1,400-acre base, hazardous chemicals have leaked into the ground from storage tanks, transformers and waste drums. Cleanup efforts have been limited at best, and four of the five sites are still seriously contaminated.

6 At one site, just a few yards from the edge of the Bay, an estimated 3,000 gallons of hazardous chemicals, including cancer-causing benzene and tetrachloroethylene, have leaked from an underground storage tank. The spill has apparently contaminated the groundwater under the site, and may already have begun to seep into the Bay. It was discovered in 1981, but cleanup efforts still have not begun.

7 Military officials have identified 35 more underground storage tanks that contain toxic chemicals, may be leaking and must be removed. There are probably another 35 or more tanks that were never documented properly and have not yet been discovered. All of them remain in the ground today.

8 Asbestos, a known carcinogen, was used in numerous Presidio buildings, and in many cases, the material is exposed to the air, a situation experts consider extremely dangerous. An Army survey to determine the amount, location and condition of asbestos in Presidio buildings has not yet been completed.

9 Now that the base is slated for closure, cleanup efforts have begun to move far more rapidly. In fact, if local, state and federal authorities keep up the pressure, the Presidio could be largely free of toxic waste in five years. The total cost could be considerably lower than base closure opponents have claimed — but whatever the final bill, the Army, not the National Park Service or the City of San Francisco, will have to pay it.

THE PRESIDIO, like most of the other military bases in the United States, formally established a toxic waste management program in 1980, after the president ordered the Pentagon to comply with the provisions of the "Superfund" bill, a sweeping package of legislation aimed at cleaning up existing chemical contamination across the nation.

11 The Pentagon's program required that military officials survey each base to determine what, if any, toxic waste problems existed, then design and implement a plan to clean up old waste

dumps and establish safe procedures for handling hazardous materials in the future.

12 At first, Presidio officials refused to acknowledge that the base might have a toxic waste problem. In an Oct. 1, 1980 letter to the federal Environmental Protection Agency, Don F. Svendsen, the Presidio's facilities engineer, noted that "this installation does not transport, treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste."

13 But in December 1981 and January 1982, state records show, inspectors from the California Department of Health Services visited the installation. They found, among other things, transformers containing highly toxic PCBs, drums of waste chemicals and cylinders of compressed gas, all stored improperly in Presidio buildings.

14 The inspectors cited the Presidio for 14 violations of state hazardous waste control laws and directed the base commander to properly dispose of the toxic material. In 1983, the Army finally completed its "Installation Assessment," the first step in the process required by the Pentagon's hazardous waste program. The report was fairly limited in scope, but it identified at least one serious contamination problem; at Building 937 in the maintenance area near Grissy Field.

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The Presidio is Leaking

-continued-

1. According to the report, workers installing a pneumatic lift in 1981 had punctured a pipe leading to an underground storage tank. The workers later reported finding a layer of waste oil in the ground, about a yard below the surface.

2. But all the Army did was repair the pipe, check the pressure in the tank to make sure it wasn't leaking any more and pump out a small amount of the spill. There was no effort to determine the extent of the contamination.

3. The 1983 assessment concluded that "available geologic evidence, information on contamination sources and limited monitoring data do not indicate offpost migration of contaminants."

4. In 1984, water samples from wells near the spill were tested. The tests showed high concentrations of toxic contaminants in the water, but Presidio officials concluded that the spill was not spreading, and took no further action.

5. In 1986, the Army finally hired an outside contractor, Stetson Engineers, Inc., to conduct a major study of the spill. The Stetson report, dated July 9, 1986, contained some disturbing information.

6. The spill, the report estimated, was on the order of 3,000 gallons. Groundwater in the area contained concentrations of carcinogenic chemicals like benzene and tetrachloroethylene that were as much as 2,200 times what the EPA considered acceptable.

7. Perhaps even more alarming, the report concluded that the spill was moving through the groundwater toward the Bay, advancing as much as 2½ inches a day.

8. At that rate, the toxic material would start leaching into the Bay sometime around 1990.

9. The report also noted that the Army was continuing to put waste oil and fuel into the storage tank, and that it was still leaking.

10. Alex Mecievlch, an environmental officer with the Presidio's Directorate for Engineering and Housing, said in a recent interview that the Army has now stopped using the leaking tank for waste storage. Funds to clean up the spill are in next year's Presidio budget, he said. But he acknowledged that the

Army has done little to coordinate with the EPA, the state Water Quality Control Board or any of the numerous other agencies that monitor environmental hazards.

11. Oliver Page, the environmental consultant at Stetson who directed the study, said he thinks the spill at Building 937 may be just the "tip of the iceberg" — that a massive problem of leaking tanks may exist underneath Crissy Field.

He also said he thinks the chemicals from the 1981 spill may already have begun to spill into the Bay.

NEVERTHELESS, AS far as we can tell from the available public records, the congressionally mandated hazardous waste management program for the Presidio went essentially nowhere after 1983, when the initial assessment was done and base officials concluded that no further action was necessary.

13. All that changed dramatically late in 1988, when the Defense Department's Base Closures Commission recommended the Presidio be shut down. By March 1989, the Presidio's Division of Engineering and Housing had compiled the most complete and detailed list ever of confirmed and suspected contamination problems (see map).

14. The base closures law passed by Congress in April required the Army to put together an immediate program for the cleanup of toxic waste at the Presidio, to ensure that the area meets the higher safety standards required for "unrestricted" civilian use of federal land.

15. Authority for the cleanup was transferred from local base officials to the Army's Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency in Maryland. Officials from that agency have already completed an initial inspection of the Presidio and have begun preparing an Enhanced Installation Assessment — a far more comprehensive, detailed report than was compiled in 1983.

16. A draft of that report is scheduled to be completed in September, according to Lori Simmers, public affairs officer

for the Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency. A cleanup plan should be ready by next spring, she said.

17. Meanwhile, the Army Corps of Engineers is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement on the base closure that will address the toxic waste problem. The Regional Water Quality Control Board has gotten into the act, too — in June, the board notified the base commander that at least one of the toxic leaks could pose a threat to regional water resources, and directed the military authorities to "proceed to clean up the subsurface contamination as soon as is practicable."

18. Cleaning up the Presidio won't be cheap, but it may not be as expensive as some critics claim. The Base Closures Commission initially estimated the cost at \$2 million, but that was before the Army had done any kind of serious inventory of the Presidio's problem sites. The Presidio's Directorate for Engineering and Housing now puts the tab at \$82.5 million, and the Army's Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency estimates the cost at \$9.9 million. Some local environmental engineers estimate the cost will be closer to \$40 million.

19. San Francisco's two congressional representatives, Barbara Boxer and Nancy Pelosi, have cited the \$82.5 million figure repeatedly in making their arguments against closing the base. But the argument is misleading — as a spokesman for the Army Corps of Engineers, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Bauman, pointed out at the Fate of the Presidio Conference Aug. 5th, the toxic waste cleanup must be done whether the base is closed or not.

20. In fact, Bauman said, "I think that the fact that the Presidio is closing is going to expedite the expenditure of funds for Presidio cleanup."

21. As far as the toxic cleanup of the Presidio goes, it seems fairly clear that the decision to close the base was the best thing that could have happened. And when the history of the 1989 base closures program is written, the elimination of a serious health threat — to San Francisco Bay, to the base's groundwater and to the people, military and civilian, who use the Presidio site — will have to rank as one of the first and most-lasting benefits. ■

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DATE Saturday, November 18, 1989

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Senate moves to retain Presidio

Compromise bill also slices budget for 'Star Wars'

FROM EXAMINER STAFF AND WIRE REPORTS

WASHINGTON — The Senate late Friday approved a compromise \$286 billion military spending bill that cuts President Bush's request for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The measure, following similar House action earlier this week, also should allow the Army to retain a limited presence at the Presidio of San Francisco, saving nearly two-thirds of the more than 4,600 base jobs that have been threatened since last year, when a government panel recommended closing the installation.

A spokesman for Sen. Pete Wilson, R-Calif., said late Friday that the Senate action necessarily would be patterned after a House-Senate conference report issued at mid-week.

The House action allows the Army to retain the Presidio's Letterman Army Hospital, a center for six reserve units and a new child-care center.

The U.S. Sixth Army headquarters, now based at the Presidio, would move to Fort Carson, Colo.

The Presidio would be the only one of 86 bases to be excepted from last April's legislation ordering the shutdowns.

The portion of the park not retained by the army would be turned over to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

The Senate adopted the legislation by voice vote, but then sent it back to the House for final action before it goes to the White House.

The bill slashes \$1.1 billion from the Bush administration's \$4.9 billion proposal for SDI, the space-based missile defense known as "Star Wars." But it leaves other major strategic programs, such as land-based nuclear missiles and the B-2 stealth bomber, largely intact.

The totals were a compromise between the House and the Senate. The two houses earlier had approved widely divergent bills.

Senate action normally would have been enough to complete work on the bill and send it to the White House. But a jurisdictional dispute between committees delayed final congressional approval.

The Senate rejected an amendment by Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., that would have cut \$2.4 billion for procurement of the B-2

bomber beyond the 13 already built or in production.

"The fact is that we do not need this aircraft in order to ensure a stable nuclear triad deterrent against the Soviet Union," Cranston said.

But Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, stressed that the legislation delays spending on the program until specific tests have been met.

The vote was 68-29 against the amendment.

San Francisco Chronicle

The Largest Daily Circulation in Northern California

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PAGE: A-2

'Substantial' Savings

GAO Study Backs Closing of Bases

By Larry Liebert
Chronicle Washington Bureau Chief

Washington

Closing 86 military bases — including San Francisco's Presidio — will mean "substantial" savings but less than claimed, an independent study found yesterday.

The study by the General Accounting Office, Congress' investigative arm, gave only modest help to opponents of the base closings who had requested the survey. They had predicted it would show massive errors that would then justify reversal of many of the closings.

The study disclosed that the Army now plans to close the Army base at the Presidio more gradually than originally planned — by 1995 rather than 1992.

The GAO study focused on 15 doomed bases that account for most of the savings that were projected by the base closing commission. The GAO investigators concluded that shutting them down would "save as much as \$453.4 million annually — about \$170 million less than the commission's estimate, but still a substantial annual savings."

Defense Department spokesman Lieutenant Glenn Flood said, "We are satisfied" with the GAO report. "Of course we're looking at the report, but nothing will change," Flood said of the plans to close all 86 bases.

Although the GAO report produced its own estimates of the savings for each of the other bases studied, the experts were simply stumped by the imponderables of closing the Presidio.

Unlike the other bases, which can be sold for commercial uses, federal law requires that the historic Presidio be made part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

The base closing commission had estimated that shutting down the Army base at the Presidio would save \$74.1 million annually, recouping the costs of closure in the first year. The mystified GAO experts said closing the Presidio might produce net revenues of \$46.8 million after seven years — or might end up costing taxpayers \$6.3 million a year that would "never" be repaid.

"GAO could not narrow the estimate of annual savings and the cost recovery period because it had no basis for predicting future health care and National Park Service costs resulting from the closure," the report said.

Representative Barbara Boxer, D-San Francisco-Marin, an opponent of closing the Presidio, seized on the GAO's uncertainty as "very good news."

In the GAO's "worst case" scenario, closing Letterman Hospital at the Presidio will saddle the military with \$20.5 million a year in added health care costs for Bay Area military personnel, their families and retirees.

Meanwhile, the National Park Service would spend \$13.7 million to turn the Presidio into a park and \$16.5 million a year to maintain it.

In the "best case" scenario, health costs would "decline to zero in 20 years because military personnel no longer choose to retire in San Francisco." Meanwhile, the Park Service would not lose any money because it would "generate revenues" from activities at the Presidio. The GAO also assumed the government will reap \$1 million an acre by selling 36.5 acres in the Presidio that are not legally required to be converted to parkland.

Getting to know the wilderness in our own backyard

The Sierra Club's Presidio tour unveils beauty, history and mystery

Where is Lover's Lane, anyway? One of them, if not the "real one," is on the Presidio, where a young man in the 1800s might try to win the hand of his sweetheart back when California was on the frontier, and single young women were scarce. And did you know that the Presidio was originally a Spanish military outpost with a very harsh climate?

Find out more about the Presidio's history and ecology, while taking a wilderness hike in the city. The Sierra Club has formed a task force to advise the Golden Gate National Recreation Area on creating a park after the army post closes, and is leading tours to increase awareness of the historic and ecological value of the post. I spent a day with about twenty Marin County conservationists and a few other drop-ins, on the tour led by George Small which at times brought us through wooded paths belying our presence in the big city.

The walk started at the site of the original Spanish garrison, built in the classic military design consisting of a rectangle of buildings surrounding a parade field with the comandancia (headquarters) at the top center. The entire garrison was a compact 95 square yards, in contrast to the 1400 acres the Presidio now occupies. The comandancia, now the Officer's Club, was built in 1776 and said to be the oldest building in San Francisco, although very little of the original structure still exists. The Spanish commanded the post until 1922 when Mexico won independence from Spain. In 1846 the Presidio became United States territory.

The officer's guest house, at one corner of the rectangle, is one of the approximately 355 buildings (out of over 300) on the Presidio designated by the National Register of Historic Places. The Presidio is itself a National Historic Landmark. The guest house, built in the Federal Neoclassical style, gets a Category One rating. This means that it can



The Presidio may well become the neighborhood's next park. A regular tour lead by the Sierra Club is a delightful way to get to know, not only the easily accessible areas such as the Army museum above, but also many hard-to-reach places.

not be torn down, nor can its exterior be altered.

Arranged along the East side of the rectangle are twelve lovely white mid-Victorian frame houses, circa 1862. The thirteenth is assembled from leftovers of the others, and you would notice little idiosyncrasies from room to room if you walked through. The Army doesn't like to throw anything away, explained our tour guide. These used to be single family officer's homes, facing the parade field. After World War II, due to the perennial army housing shortage, they were changed into duplexes, and now front Funston Street, the opposite direction.

On we went to the museum, which was the hospital in 1864. You may notice an octagonal wing. This was the surgical unit, with all those windows to

allow maximum light, and from which many a scream would emanate in the old days when amputations were performed with a rusty saw. At least, that's what Small says.

Behind the museum is a timely display. Two green wooden cottages, about ten feet square, are leftovers of housing which the army put up in 1906 as emergency post-earthquake shelters. It has been argued that the Presidio should stay open as an army base in light of all the aid it provided in that big quake. In 1989 the army did again serve a key role in the crisis.

Across the street be sure to notice some historic little buildings, the 1917 Fire House, and the 1900 Post Stockade (now a bank and post office). Such "adaptive reuse" will be important if the military base becomes a park, suggests the Sierra Club, especially with all of those landmark buildings which cannot be altered or demolished.

In the middle of the parking lot, once part of the parade ground, stand two eucalyptus trees, planted on the Fourth of July, 1876 by the Army cook at the time, to commemorate the nation's centennial. There were once three of these majestic trees, one for each of the cook's daughter's. The smaller tree, a Monterey Cyprus, was planted on March 7, 1976 (Arbor Day) to commemorate the bicentennial.

Then we headed out into the wilds of the Presidio, for the ecological part of the hike. The entrance to Lover's Lane is along Presidio Boulevard. The oldest trail in the Presidio, according to Margaret Patterson Doss in "Paths of Gold," it

once was a straight shot all the way to Mission Dolores. According to legend if a young man could not get his lady to say yes to his proposal of marriage at the little foot bridge near the beginning of the trail, he would wear down her resistance by walking her up the hill from here. We proceeded up the hill. I can attest that it is a rather long, steep hill. You bachelors might want to keep it in mind.

- Continued -



Due to their short lifespans, most of the eucalyptus trees in the Presidio are nearing the end of the road and much of the area will have to be replanted.

The Presidio was once considered a hardship assignment, believe it or not.

The Presidio is covered with majestic old trees. Surprisingly, the land actually started out as barren as the Marin Headlands across the bridge. The Eucalyptus trees were imported from Australia and planted in rows (army style!) in the 1880s. The principle reason for planting over 60,000 trees was to hold the sand dunes, and cut the harsh winds blowing across those dunes. The Presidio was once considered a hardship assignment, believe it or not.

The big problem: The trees usually have a life span of one hundred years, and having been planted around the 1880s... there may be a rather complex and expensive problem which someone is going to have to face very soon. Many of the trees have already been dying off.

Along the trail is a variety of native Californian and "introduced" flora. But even most of the "native" plants were not here when the Spanish arrived. It was nothing but sand dunes back then. There is some Mock Heather, which is reported to be on the endangered species list, as well as Poison Hemlock, of Socrates fame. Let's skip to inspiration point.

In 1776, while American colonists were fighting the British in Massachusetts, the Spanish Lieutenant Jose Joaquin Moraga used this point as a lookout, awaiting his supply ships. You can still see Alcatraz Island, but Moraga's view of the Golden Gate is now hidden by trees and inspiration point is not all that inspiring anymore.

For information on this and other walks and bike rides in the Presidio, call 923-WALK, and enjoy the great resource we have next door.

—Erin McNeill

San Francisco Examiner

DATE Friday, February 9, 1990

PAGE

A1 (1082)

Bay Demos reply to Bush on bases

President says foes of military spending should back closings

By John Jacobs
EXAMINER CHIEF POLITICAL WRITER

President Bush's San Francisco challenge to Bay Area congressional Democrats, not to "block the closure of a base in their home district," drew quick congressional responses, but no promises.

In a major speech on military policy Wednesday to the Commonwealth Club, Bush defended his \$292.1 billion military budget and his cautious approach to events in Eastern Europe against critics who want a more immediate "peace dividend" by cutting Pentagon spending.

At the same time, Bush told 2,500 people at the luncheon, the largest crowd in the club's 87-year history, that the five Bay Area military bases the Defense Department recently suggested closing out of 72 nationwide had not been selected for political reasons.

But in a pointed reference to Democratic Reps. Nancy Pelosi of San Francisco and Barbara Boxer of Greenbrae, who have criticized military spending but who fought vigorously to keep open the Presidio of San Francisco when it was targeted for closure last year, Bush

said:

"Longstanding critics of defense spending should not turn around and block the closing of a base in their home district. There is something a little ironic about certain members of Congress whose philosophy seems to be, 'Make deep cuts, but cut somewhere else.'"

Bush, on a three-day tour to promote his defense policies, added, "I cannot and will not accept that."

"We should cut wherever it makes sense," agreed Boxer, in a telephone interview from Washington. "There are certain weapons systems we don't need and should cut, and there are certain bases we don't need and should close. But I'm not going to knee-jerk every single suggestion the president makes just to keep him happy. I wasn't elected to give up my independence."

Bush promised that civilians who lost jobs as a result of base closings would get top priority for other Defense Department jobs, and the Office of Economic Adjustment would work with affected communities "to develop powerful new economic assets, new ways to use old bases."

But Pelosi said that despite the talk, Bush had done nothing to facilitate any economic conversion of bases to peacetime uses, and essentially left strategic weapons

systems intact.

"We want them to make the case why Treasure Island should be closed," Pelosi said, referring to one of the local bases targeted for possible shutdown. "Maybe it should be, but I'd like to see the justification.

... (Bush) has the exact amount of money in his budget for environmental protection, \$5.5 billion for the whole country, as he has for five stealth bombers. We'll welcome that debate any day."

Reaction to unfolding events

Bush also used the speech to give his most elaborate response yet to the unfolding events in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Acknowledging that he was under some pressure to produce savings as the threat of world war recedes, Bush said the good news was that "the Cold War is in retreat." However, he added:

"The world is simply moving too fast to forecast with absolute certainty what will happen next. Our challenge is to manage this period of transition from the world of today to the world of tomorrow — and safeguard the security of America in the process. When it comes to the security of this country, I would rather be called cautious than reckless."

Despite the easing of Cold War tensions and big changes in the Soviet Union, Bush cautioned that the Soviet Union still had 10,000 strategic weapons in Central Europe and 650,000 troops, a number he wants to reduce to 195,000.

"Some would have me predicate the defense of our people on promising, but as yet unfulfilled, hopes for the future," Bush said. "I will not."

'Avoid dumb things'

Bush made no comments in his text on political change under way in the Soviet Union or on Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. But asked in a wide-ranging question-and-answer session how he could help the Soviet leader, Bush said, "Avoid doing dumb things."

Bush saluted Gorbachev for his "adherence to peaceful change in Eastern Europe" and for his finesse and restraint in handling "extraordinarily complicated internal problems" in his own country.

"There's an awful lot to be hopeful about there because I find we can talk openly," Bush said.

But he added that he did not want to "fine tune from San Francisco or Washington" events happening in Moscow, where the Communist Party Central Committee had voted hours earlier to end the party's monopoly on power.

"I want to be very careful in picking winners and losers and telling them how to do things," Bush said. "I'm not here to anoint or shape developments in the Soviet Union."

On other matters, Bush said:

- The "Star Wars" program to provide a space shield against nuclear missiles was as crucial as ever. Earlier Wednesday, Bush visited the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, where much of the research on the program is performed. In his 1991 budget, Bush increased funds for the program 25 percent, to \$4.8 billion.

- A reunified Germany could remain part of the NATO defense alliance in Europe, even though the nature of NATO likely would change in response to the crumbling of communism in Warsaw Pact nations.

On the diplomatic front, the White House announced that Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany would visit Washington on Feb. 24-25. The visit will include discussions on prospects for German reunification as well as East-West relations and arms control.

Thursday, Bush said at an Omaha, Neb., fund-raising breakfast for Republican Gov. Kay Orr that he hopes to negotiate a new trade agreement with the Soviet Union by this summer's summit with Gorbachev to help expand markets for U.S. exports.

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Pentagon Proceeding With Presidio Closure

By Larry Liebert

Chronicle Washington Bureau Chief

Washington

Pentagon officials confirmed yesterday that plans to close the Presidio of San Francisco are moving ahead without any obstacles.

"We are implementing the law and proceeding to close the Presidio," Assistant Army Secretary Susan Livingstone told the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Installations.

The comment came during testimony about the Defense Department's progress in closing scores of military facilities it considers unneeded. The military already is closing 86 bases, including the Presidio, and has proposed closing 72 more, including the Alameda Naval Air Station, Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay and Fort Ord in Monterey County.

Representative Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., the subcommittee chairwoman, received the military's assurances that the Presidio will be closed. She was evidently eager to debunk claims by San Francisco Representatives Nancy Pelosi and Barbara Boxer that they have blocked action on the Presidio.

The San Francisco Democrats arranged to have language inserted in an appropriations bill last year that

demand a delay in closing the Presidio while the Pentagon studies saving parts of the sprawling base, such as Letterman Hospital and military housing. But Pentagon officials said yesterday that they consider such congressional language advisory.

The Presidio shutdown is scheduled to begin next year and be completed by 1995.

Pelosi said last night that she and Boxer will continue to press to save portions of the Presidio.

Deputy Assistant Defense Secretary David Berteau said the list of proposed closures that was announced in January remains preliminary. But he told reporters: "Nothing has popped up that would make us say, 'Boy, that was a mistake. Take that off the list.'"

The Army also offered more reasons for moving the Seventh Infantry Division from Fort Ord to Fort Lewis in Washington state.

"Fort Ord is our least desirable major division installation," Livingstone wrote in documents submitted to the House subcommittee. The Army would be able to move more quickly out of Fort Lewis, and Fort Ord has limited training facilities, she said.

San Francisco Examiner

DATE March 29, 1990

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Army plans Presidio lease study

EXAMINER STAFF REPORT

The U.S. Army will begin a \$1.2 million study to explore leasing back parts of the San Francisco Presidio from the National Park Service, Rep. Nancy Pelosi says.

The study, to be completed by the end of next summer, will consider whether the Army should continue using Letterman Army Medical Center, 1,186 housing units, a golf course, an officers club, bowling alley, commissary and Army reserve training facilities on the 1,400-acre base.

The news followed Tuesday's revelation by Army officials that a plan has been drafted to discontinue graduate medical teaching programs at Letterman next year and to close the hospital by 1994.

The headquarters for the Sixth Army, which employs 1,500 officers and enlistees, will be transferred to Fort Carson, Colo., next year.

Intense lobbying by Pelosi, D-San Francisco, and Rep. Barbara Boxer, D-Greenbrae, last fall led to the Presidio being made the sole exemption among 86 bases ordered closed by Congress. They estimate that the action saved up to 3,000 of the base's 4,650 jobs.

A law requires that the Presidio be transferred to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, but a special amendment engineered by Pelosi and Boxer provides that the Army can lease back whatever it finds useful there.

The measure was approved because it could save the Park Service considerable maintenance costs, estimated at \$30 million a year. The base has 848 buildings.

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Pentagon May Study Holding Parts of Presidio for the Army

Chronicle Washington Bureau

Washington

Grudgingly, the Pentagon may be about to study ways to keep parts of the Presidio in San Francisco for Army use.

The Presidio is scheduled to be closed along with 85 other bases in a plan that Congress accepted last year. San Francisco's Democratic members of Congress, Nancy Pelosi and Barbara Boxer, have been lobbying to retain the base.

Yesterday, the congresswomen said that the Defense Department has agreed to conduct a \$1.2 million study that will look into "the feasibility of keeping certain Army missions at the Presidio." Such a study was demanded in language

attached to a defense spending bill last year.

As recently as March 14, Pentagon officials had insisted that they were under no obligation to conduct such a study and had no intention of doing so. Representative Jack Murtha, D-Penn., who heads a powerful committee in charge of defense spending, has continued to pressure Defense Secretary Dick Cheney on behalf of Pelosi and Boxer.

Asked about what apparently is a turnaround on the Presidio study, the Defense Department was vague. A spokesman for Cheney said he had no comment.

Presidio Takes the First Steps To Become a National Park

By Carl Nolte
Chronicle Staff Writer

The long journey toward converting the Presidio of San Francisco into a national park formally began yesterday when the National Park Service set the dates for hearings to plan the future of the 213-year-old Army base.

The park service also released nine "planning guidelines" for use of the Presidio — including one that requires that at least part of the park pay its own way and that future uses must "be compatible with national park purposes."

The "compatible use" requirement would seem to encourage proposals to convert parts of the Presidio to educational use, such as a Pacific Rim center, a major museum along the lines of the Smithsonian Institution or a training institute.

But it would also rule out such ideas as turning part of the base into low-cost housing or facilities for the homeless.

Developing a blueprint for the future of the 1,400-acre Presidio was described by Golden Gate National Recreation Area Superintendent Brian O'Neil yesterday as a huge task. "We are taking over a whole small city," he said. But he also called it "an unequalled opportunity to do something great."

Picked by a Commission

The Presidio was one of 86 military bases recommended for closure by a federal commission in 1988 while the Cold War was still raging and before the latest round of military cutbacks. The decision was reaffirmed by Congress last spring, although Bay Area Representatives Barbara Boxer and Nancy Pelosi still hope to preserve some military presence at the post.

How much military presence will remain is still unclear, but under a 1972 law, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area gets the title when the military pulls out. And that is what the military has in mind.

"This place means a great deal to the United States Army," said Lieutenant General William H. Harrison, commander of the Sixth

KEY ELEMENTS

- The National Park Service released its planning guidelines for the base, including a requirement that future uses must "be compatible with national park purposes."
- Between now and 1995, the National Park Service will look for ideas about what to do with the Presidio.
- The Army promised to maintain the post "in as fine a condition as we always have until the day we turn off the lights and turn over the key."

Army. "Now the military has a new mission at the Presidio of San Francisco. Our mission is to close the Presidio."

In the meantime, he told a news conference at the Presidio yesterday, the Army promises to maintain the post "in as fine a condition as we always have until the day we turn off the lights and turn over the key."

That date, he said crisply, "is no later than 30 September 1995." Between now and then the National Park Service will start a four-year search for ideas for the Presidio's future, including five public hearings, workshops, and small groups. O'Neil said the park service will also solicit ideas throughout the region and the country. "We hope to tap into some of the best minds and talents in the Bay Area and nationally," O'Neil said.

It's Worth Billions

The task is enormous. The Presidio covers almost the whole northwestern corner of San Francisco, a piece of spectacular real estate worth billions.

Its 800 buildings include everything from the oldest structure in the Bay Area — the Officer's Club, where one wall dates from 1776 — to some of the newest — a recently completed fast-food outlet. There are 300 historic buildings, 40 miles of roads, a small lake, a golf course and a pet cemetery.

The post, said Harrison, is "an emerald jewel."

O'Neil said there were nine broad guidelines for the Presidio as a park. Under them the historic buildings, sites and landscape will be preserved, historic structures will be put to use, the open space and natural features will be preserved, uses that pay their own way will be encouraged, but no use not compatible with a national park will be permitted.

"We don't want to exclude anything," he said, but it was clear that some things had been ruled out. Use of the base for general housing for the community, he said later, "is not compatible with a national park."

The federal government will put up \$600,000 to \$700,000 for planning, O'Neil said, but the private sector will also contribute. Yesterday, the San Francisco Foundation and the San Francisco investment firm of Heller and Friedman announced that they will each contribute \$100,000 for the planning process.

The public gets its first chance to offer views at a hearing May 15 at 7:30 p.m. at the Presidio non-commissioned officers club. Other hearings follow on May 22 in San Rafael, on May 29 in Oakland, on May 31 in Redwood City and on June 2 at Fort Mason in San Francisco.

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Army to fund Presidio study

**Pelosi hopes
second look will
result in continued
military presence**

By Brooks Boliek
STATES NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Army has agreed to pay \$1.2 mil-

lion for a study that San Francisco Rep. Nancy Pelosi says could allow some military operations at the Presidio to continue.

"Now we have another chance to make our case that the Presidio should remain the source of jobs, environmental beauty and community service that it has been historically for San Francisco," she said, citing a letter from Army Secretary Michael Stone.

While Pelosi, D-San Francisco, called the letter from Stone to Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan Jr. agreeing to pay for the study a "victory," it appeared to preclude any chance at keeping the base open.

In the letter, Stone welcomed the opportunity to participate in the study, but wrote: "All involved must understand, of course, that the Department of Defense will proceed with closure of the Presidio in accordance with applicable law."

According to Stone's letter, the study would examine "interim military use" to "ensure a smooth transition of the Presidio from Army to National Park Service management." The Park Service is part of the Interior Department.

But congressional staff members contend the agreement means the Army is willing to show "some flexibility."

Pelosi has contended that closing the base will not save as much money as a Congress thought when it voted to close the Presidio and 85 other military bases across the nation.

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Presidio Takes the First Steps To Become a National Park

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A Glorious Future For the Presidio

THE PRESIDIO is a special place that deserves a special future. With these words, General Superintendent Brian O'Neill of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area signaled the start of a far-ranging study into turning the 213-year-old Army base into a magnificent part of the National Park System.

The Presidio's 1,400 acres contain more than 550 historic structures, groves of towering trees, rare native plants, a monumental parade ground

*It would be
foolish to
deny there
will be
disputes*

and vistas matched in few metropolitan settings anywhere in the world.

And this is only a partial listing. It is, of course, part of history. The Presidio was founded in 1776 by the Spaniards, and it grew into a bastion for the defense of San Fran-

cisco in the 19th century.

The Presidio's future may be even more splendid. It is clear that the hundreds of buildings worth preserving will not stand idle. Some may become part of a Smithsonian Museum of the West, some may house a Pacific Rim center and some may have other uses not yet contemplated.

IT WOULD BE foolish to deny that there will be disputes about what should be done with the base. The National Park Service clearly has no more intention of turning it over to commercial developers or to those who want to provide housing for the homeless, and it hopes to tear down structures that detract from the Presidio's natural beauty. Indeed, park officials look forward to razing the unattractive, though useful, Wherry military housing development near the Seacliff gate.

Members of the public will have a chance to join with planners, architects and other professionals in expressing their views on the Presidio's final form. Public hearings will begin in San Francisco on May 15.

Civilians ready to invade Presidio

Never has such a site passed from the Army to the public. The promise is unprecedented

SOME 142 years after the American flag was raised over an outpost of scrub and sand, the U.S. Army is leaving the Presidio. The civilians are marching in.

They will find, the Army pledges, flags flying, historic buildings intact, and some of the most wondrous acreage on Earth. The 1,464-acre site will pass to the National Park Service, to be included within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Yet the Presidio is not a preserve, but a city within a city, including about 800 structures of all types. The conversion ahead will challenge the public's imagination and sophistication.

The Presidio is a regional resource, a national treasure, a site of international significance. It will be maintained for recreational, cultural, educational and economic uses consistent with the environmental values of the site. It cannot be used as a repository for local problems. It must be used to enhance the stature, culture and economy of the San Francisco Bay Area.

Conversion will be two-track, for concerns relating to the transfer of property and its security must be negotiated between the Interior Department and the Army, the stewards of the Presidio. Beyond that lie inventive ideas. Those closest to the process agree there must be a unifying vision for the Presidio's future, reflecting educational, environmental and international themes. Suggestions have included a world-class, university-based environmental sciences institute, a Pacific Rim Center, or a Western branch of the Smithsonian Institution. The Presidio will not be carved

up piecemeal.

And the Park Service has set up nine planning guidelines. All make sense. Open space will be preserved, historic structures maintained and used, new ventures sought to support the operating cost of the park. And distinguished experts are to be brought in to develop the overall scheme.

Some crucial issues are yet unresolved:

- The timetable for the Army's withdrawal remains unclear. There is concern it will be rushed, which can be detrimental to an orderly transfer of responsibility. An extended departure in stages, lasting up to 10 years, would allow the GGNRA to financially support the park during the implementation of the planning process.

- The future of the old public health hospital off Lake Street and 15th Avenue remains in limbo. Buildings and grounds cover 36 acres. A plan to convert it into a regional AIDS hospital has been abandoned. The Army has suggested it be sold for private development. The GGNRA would like it included within the park.

- Letterman Hospital should remain a medical facility. It now serves active duty and retired military people and their families, and employs many civilians. Yet necessary seismic reinforcing could cost \$40 million, and as the military presence in the area is reduced, the Army may not need Letterman. But it is a modern hospital and could be adapted for use by the Veterans Administration or the University of California-San Francisco Medical School.

This transition affords an extraordinary opportunity. Like all adventures, it should begin with careful steps.

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Citizens are invited to voice suggestions for Presidio park

Army confirms phasing out of base over five years

By Gerald D. Adams
EXAMINER URBAN PLANNING WRITER

The process of remaking a 2-century-old military bastion into a civilian park begins at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday when the first of a series of public hearings on the Presidio's future will be held at the base's Non-Commissioned Officers Club.

"No one has ever had an opportunity like this ... to plan 1,447 acres (of parkland) within a developed city," said Amy Meyer, member of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Advisory Commission. It will conduct the hearings. "We want very much to hear from the public about the types of uses it wants there."

GGNRA officials say testimony gathered at the hearings will be used by a National Park Service planning team to devise a program for the acreage, which includes Letterman General Hospital and more than 800 buildings, many of them historic.

The hearings are coming just as the Army has confirmed its intention to start a five-year phaseout of its base as early as next year.

By September 1995, Sixth Army headquarters will be moved to Fort Carson, Colo.; the Letterman Army Institute of Research to Fort Detrick, Md., and Letterman General Hospital facilities to other military hospitals. The base's 6,000 workers are to be transferred.

Questions expected to arise at the hearings include those dealing with the Presidio's deteriorating forests, means of maintaining buildings, roads and grounds during the changeover, future security, toxic materials on the site, traffic, fears of commercialization and the source of upkeep funds.

Bob Mendelsohn, former assistant secretary of the Interior and now a real estate developer, favors using the Presidio as an Asilomar-like conference center. He's expected to testify.

Mendelsohn said he expects to urge the planners to cooperate with the U.S. General Services Administration in seeking temporary uses compatible with a national park.

The Non-Commissioned Officers Club is at Lincoln Boulevard and Sheridan Avenue, an area served by the 43-Masonic and 29-Sunset Muni buses.

Future hearings, all at 7:30 p.m., will be held:

- May 22, San Rafael City Council chambers.
- May 29, BART Board of Directors room, 800 Madison St., Lake Merritt BART station, Oakland.
- May 31, San Mateo County Board of Supervisors chambers, Redwood City.

The final hearing will be at 9 a.m., June 2, at GGNRA headquarters at Fort Mason.

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First Public Hearing Is Tonight On Transfer of Presidio Base

The public will get its first chance to offer its views on the transfer of the Presidio of San Francisco to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area during a public hearing tonight.

The hearing, which starts at 7:30 p.m. in the Presidio NCO club, is the first step in converting the 213-year-old Army base into a national park.

The National Park Service will take testimony from everyone who has something to offer tonight. The only stipulation is that the initial hearings are limited to "planning principles" that the park service wants to use as a kind of charter for the Presidio's future.

Several of the guidelines are obvious: that the historic buildings on the post be preserved and that the Presidio's open space be protected.

Some of them, however, will probably be controversial — in-

cluding the idea that new uses for the post must pay their own way.

Another guideline says that any future use must be compatible to a national park, which would rule out subsidized civilian housing at the Presidio. This would be a major change, because families of military personnel have lived for years in subsidized quarters on the post.

Tonight's hearing is not a forum for specific ideas on what to do with the post. Those will be discussed at a second round of meetings, starting in the fall.

Other hearings in the first round are on May 22 in San Rafael, May 29 in Oakland, May 31 in Redwood City and June 2 at San Francisco's Fort Mason.

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Plans for Presidio's Next Life

By Carl Nolte
Chronicle Staff Writer

The National Park Service, which asked the public for its views on the future of the Presidio of San Francisco, got an earful last night at the first of a series of hearings on the fate of the region's oldest military post.

The hearing, attended by more than 400 people at the Presidio Non-Commissioned Officers club, was the historic first step in the transformation of the Presidio into a park. If it proved anything, last night proved finding a new life for the 1,400 acre installation will present as many problems as opportunities.

"This is a massive task," said Frank Boerger, president of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area advisory commission, who chaired the meeting.

The purpose of the exercise, said Michael Alexander of the Sierra Club, is simple enough. "We have to make this special place into a great urban national park... a crown jewel like Yosemite, Yellowstone or the Grand Canyon." It would be both natural and urban, he said, "like the Washington Mall, New York's Central Park, or the banks of the Seine in Paris."

A Few Problems

But then the problems surfaced. Neil Gendel, another Sierra Club representative, said the planning guidelines offered by the Park Service do not provide for what he called "a toxic-free Presidio." He said there were 66 toxic sites on the base, plus an antiquated drain and sewer system.

"We'd like the Army to fix those things," he said. Not only that, he said, the Army owes the city of San Francisco \$8.5 million for use of the city sewer system and capital improvements.

The Park Service's working plan to use the Presidio's hundreds of historic buildings also came under fire. Many speakers said there were too many buildings already. Some even said there are too many trees on the post and they are the wrong kind.

Charles Bonny, who lives near the installation, wanted to tear down every building south of Doyle Drive, the main approach to the Golden Gate Bridge. Under his plan, most of the buildings would go, including Civil War era barracks and even what is left of the original Spanish buildings, built in 1776.

"We should make a genuine park of the Presidio," he said.

Chet Farmer favored keeping some buildings, but tearing out others. "These military buildings do not deserve to be here if the military is not here," he said. "Mother Nature made this the most beautiful setting in the world."

Cut the Trees

Dan Murphy, of the Golden Gate Audubon Society, said he favored a revegetation plan, to replace non-native trees, which would be the end of the 100-year-old forest of cypress, Monterey pine and eucalyptus.

Some speakers wanted limited use of the new park, others wanted it open to everybody. Al Williams, a retired architect, thought the answer to what he called "the awesome challenge" of a transformed Presidio would be to turn it into "a

united peoples of the world park."

Rob McCoy, an ex-Navy man, said he spoke for thousands of retired military personnel who wanted to keep Letterman Medical Center open. "If it closes," he said, "we'll have to go to the poor farm."

Feral Cats

One speaker was worried that the Park Service will not be able to control the problem of pet cats going wild in the Presidio's woods.

Lou Butler, of California Tomorrow, took a long look at the problem. He called the Presidio "Absolutely the most precious piece of public land in the United States, if not the world, available for a new use. Whatever we do is going to have to reflect that."

The hearings resume Tuesday at the San Rafael City Council chambers. The whole process is expected to take two years.



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Presidio toxic cleanup effort blasted

A group that monitors the closing of military installations charged yesterday that instead of coordinated park planning and military cleanup of toxic sites at the Presidio military base in San Francisco, there is "chaos."

"We ought to have a cogent framework for cleanup," declared Saul Bloom, director of the Arms Control Research Center. "What we have is chaos."

As an example, Bloom said, the Defense Environmental Restoration Program made its annual report to Congress in February, raising from two to 66 the number of toxic spots on the 1,400-acre Presidio.

From its own investigations, the center lists these known contaminated Presidio sites: Building 231, where four leading underground gasoline tanks have been removed leaving contaminated soil; Burger King sites where leaking gasoline tanks have contaminated the soil; Building 937 at Crissy Field, where in 1981, leaking tanks spilled 3,000 gallons of waste oil and solvents including benzene; Building 1040, where a transformer has leaked PCBs; near Building 950, where former fuel drum storage has contaminated the soil, and several buildings whose structures contain asbestos.

By The Tribune staff and news services

Independent Journal

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NEWS CLIPPINGS PROVIDED BY SIXTH U.S. ARMY PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE

Presidio's future as park considered

By Maura Thurman

Independent Journal reporter

Interest in bicycling, horses, native plants and money-making ventures in the Presidio emerged Tuesday in a San Rafael hearing on guidelines for turning the Army base into a national park.

About 75 people listened to a brief history of the 1,485-acre Presidio before offering their suggestions at the meeting convened by the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Citizens' Advisory Commission.

While several speakers noted the importance of focusing park programs on the Presidio's history, others said the history of parks like Yosemite are important for planners.

"I hope we've learned a lesson from the Yosemite Park & Curry Co.," said Ralph Crocker of San Rafael, citing recent public debate over

the low fees paid by the company for the right to run lucrative park concessions.

Crocker, complaining that Yosemite has become "a Disney World of crowds and pollution," asked the commission to preserve the Presidio's "pristine character."

His concern focused on one of several guidelines for planning the Presidio that recently were released for public review by the National Park Service. The list says planners will seek uses that contribute to operating costs of the Presidio as well as ensure the base remains open to the public, historic structures are used, open space is saved and natural resources are protected.

Planning for the transition from Army base to park is scheduled to end in 1992. The actual closure, which was ordered as part of a federal cost-cutting program, is scheduled

to be finished in 1995.

Bill Reilly of the California Heritage Council, an organization that promotes preservation of historic sites, also warned against too much reliance on money-making ventures in the park.

That focus may lead to "more and more commercialization," a problem that planners should avoid now by seeking more federal money for operations, he said.

Others such as Bill Boerum of Greenbrae endorsed the concept of money-making uses. "I believe that is essential to operating this property," he said.

Connie Berto of San Anselmo, a leader of the Marin Horse Council, suggested horse rental and boarding as a possible profit-making use at the Presidio. Its riding trails also are important to local equestrians, she said.

Some speakers argued for more specific assurances of public access, including protection for bicycle routes and convenient public transit. Angela DiMeglio, president of the Bicycle Trails Council of Marin, said the encouragement of cycling would reduce traffic and parking needs.

The future of buildings at the base was the focus of other comments. Existing structures, including 350 designated as historic, take up an estimated 6.5 million square feet, park planner Doug Nadeau said.

Though planners have scheduled hearings on specific uses of the Presidio for later this year, several speakers offered their early visions. Among them was naturalist Elizabeth Terwilliger, who suggested an outdoor education center, and Bernard Berdeur, who suggested an Olympic swimming pool and a hotel on parts of the base.

Los Angeles Times

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1990

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Complex, Costly Cleanups May Snarl Base Closings

By DAN MORAIN
TIMES STAFF WRITER

SAN FRANCISCO—The Presidio looks more like a park than a military base, with towering eucalyptus and cypress trees shading lush lawns and creeks winding through 1,800 hilly acres above the Golden Gate Bridge and the Pacific Ocean. In fact, it soon *will* be a park: The Army plans to move out in 1995 and turn over the nation's oldest fort to the National Park Service.

Yet, beneath the Presidio's greenery lie the products of decades of spills, leaks and ill-planned dumping of poisonous chemicals. An estimated 200 fuel tanks, many thought to be leaking, are buried at the base. There are three known sites of PCB spills as well as several uncharted landfills, their contents unknown.

The Presidio is emblematic of the government's legacy at hundreds of federal facilities across the country, from Energy Department nuclear weapons laboratories and assembly plants to abandoned



TOXIC
WASTE

A Federal Failure

■ Last in a series

mines on Department of Interior land.

Uncle Sam, who is supposed to enforce the environmental laws, is the country's worst polluter.

"People don't understand their taxpayer dollars being used to

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BASES: Military Lands Need Costly Cleanup

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create pollution," said Rep. Dennis E. Eckart (D-Ohio). "You have to end the federal government's attitude of 'do as I say, not as I do.'"

The price of cleaning up toxic wastes at federal facilities nationwide—perhaps a 30-year task—has been estimated at between \$140 billion and \$200 billion by the White House budget office. The Presidio cleanup alone is expected to cost \$10 million to \$80 million. At California's heavily industrialized military shipyards, air bases and weapons depots, the cleanup bill may climb into the billions.

Now, with the Pentagon studying closure of more than 120 domestic bases, pressure is building to speed investigations of the military's toxic problems and correct them before the facilities are transferred to civilian use. The trick will be finding the cash to do it.

"It is a problem of major proportions that has not been faced," said Rep. Barbara Boxer (D-Greenbrae), whose district includes the Presidio. "We have to clean up our mess and we have to do it before we close these bases."

Nowhere are the numbers worse than in California. The Environmental Protection Agency's list of Superfund sites includes 17 Defense Department or Energy Department installations in California—more than in any other state. The Superfund, a federal program set up in 1980 to pay for cleaning up the most dangerous hazardous waste sites, identifies places that represent the greatest risk to public health and the environment.

By September, EPA officials hope to decide whether to propose adding the Presidio and 23 other federal installations in California to the Superfund sites. A further 154 federal facilities in the state must produce detailed reports on their toxic problems. The reports will be

reviewed as the first step toward determining whether the facilities should be on the Superfund list.

Wastes present at these facilities run from radium (a radioactive substance used for illuminated dials) to solvents, pesticides, coolants, paint scrapings and old fuel. Waste from these bases has flowed into waterways, settled into ground water and drifted into drinking water wells.

"There is so much left to be done before we have a complete picture of the contamination," said Julie K. Anderson, of the EPA's western regional headquarters in San Francisco.

Although private corporations spent much of the 1980s trying to clean the nests they had fouled, the military only now is coming to terms with decades of environmental abuses and neglect.

The delay is due in part to the Defense Department's long-standing insistence that it was not subject to EPA regulation. That position changed in 1986 when Congress, over the Ronald Reagan Administration's objections, decided that contamination from military sources was, indeed, the EPA's business.

The Pentagon lost that fight but continues to oppose congressional efforts to give state regulators the authority to impose fines and penalties on federal agencies that violate environmental laws. Pentagon officials argue that giving the states such power would inject politics into highly technical decisions and skew cleanup priorities toward those states with aggressive, publicity-seeking attorneys general.

As the severity of the problem becomes more and more apparent, the Pentagon lately has made some concessions to California. The Defense Department recently agreed to pay the state Department of Health Services to monitor mili-

tary anti-pollution efforts.

The fee will be only 1% of the cost of cleaning up the military installations, but the dollar amount could be large. The cost of removing toxics from 11 Northern California naval bases alone will be \$702.8 million, according to the Naval Facilities Engineering Command in San Bruno. That estimate could be "low," Randal A. Friedman, who is coordinator of cleanup efforts at Navy bases in the Bay Area, warned.

Cleaning up Hunters Point naval shipyard, a Superfund site in San Francisco, will cost \$94 million. At Moffett Naval Air Station in Mountain View, also on the Superfund list, the job is expected to cost \$113 million.

At McClellan Air Force Base outside Sacramento, officials have detected in ground water the solvent trichloroethylene (TCE), a suspected carcinogen, in concentrations up to 13,000 times the maximum safe level. The Air Force expects that cleanup bill to reach \$100 million by 1992.

TCE has also seeped into ground water below Norton Air Force Base at San Bernardino, one of the bases being considered for closure. "The question is not whether [TCE] will pollute additional wells but how long will it take for it to get there," said Lt. Mark Wright, chief of environmental planning at Norton. The Norton cleanup is expected to cost \$44 million or more and take decades.

State toxic waste regulators doubt that any of the military bases in California conceals an environmental horror story on the order of Love Canal or the Stringfellow Acid Pits, but officials have discovered that finding and fixing contamination at a military installation is more complex than at most private sites.

"[Bases] are basically like small cities. They handle everything.

CALIFORNIA'S MILITARY AND ENERGY DEPARTMENT SUPERFUND SITES

Navy-Marines

Moffett Naval Air Station, Santa Clara County
Treasure Island Naval Station at Hunters Point, San Francisco
Barstow Marine Corps Logistics Base
Camp Pendleton Marine Base, Oceanside
El Toro Marine Corps Air Station, Orange County

Air Force

Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino
George Air Force Base, Victorville
March Air Force Base, Riverside
Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento
McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento
Travis Air Force Base, Solano County
Castle Air Force Base, Merced

Army

Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant near Modesto
Fort Ord, Monterey
Sharpe Army Depot, Stockton
Sacramento Army Depot

Energy Department

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore.

PROPOSED FOR SUPERFUND STATUS

Edwards Air Force Base, Kern County
Concord Naval Weapons Station, Concord
Tracy Defense Depot, Tracy
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory Site 300,

Critics Urge Changes in Superfund Operations

By DOUGLAS FRANTZ
TIMES STAFF WRITER

They have sewer systems. They have underground tanks. They have landfills," said Donald Dawlke, chief of the toxic cleanup division the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board.

There are also more types of pollutants. While a company may pollute ground water with pesticides, PCBs or solvents, military bases used, slopped and dumped the whole spectrum of all-too-familiar toxins along with other, more exotic poisons.

At Hunters Point, for example, asbestos, heavy metals, radioactive radium dials and sand and paint chips from the sandblasted hulls of ships were dumped to fill in 20 acres of tidal lands in San Francisco Bay, in the next cove over from Candlestick Park.

The Navy left Hunters Point in the mid-1970s and contracted out its ship repair business to a local company, Triple A Machine Shop Inc. The San Francisco district attorney is prosecuting Triple A on 16 felony counts of illegal dumping at Hunters Point.

Today, the Navy is back, embarking on an ambitious plan to clean the base. But Friedman, the coordinator of the naval cleanup in the Bay Area, said that EPA cleanup procedures are cumbersome.

"The amount of study you have to do is incredible," Friedman said. "The process is inherently slanted to the conservative side. You don't want to remove 15 feet of dirt and find out a few years later you should have removed 20 feet."

Atomic Fallout Waste

Meanwhile, Boxer has called on the EPA to investigate what may be a byproduct of the problems left by Hunters Point. In the years after World War II, ships contaminated by fallout from atomic tests in the Bikini Atoll were cleaned at Hunters Point.

Each year in the 1950s, sandblast waste, paint chips and other radioactive trash were encased in concrete-lined drums, shipped 50 miles off San Francisco on barges and dumped into the ocean near the Farallon Islands. Now, the drums are feared to be leaking into what has been a rich fishery.

Military waste is not confined to federal bases and dumps. Over the years, the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Services has sold old chemicals as surplus. In several instances, chemicals bought for a few cents on the dollar have come to haunt local officials.

At a congressional hearing earlier this year in Sacramento, Los Angeles officials told of their con-

WASHINGTON—In its review of the Superfund program last year, the Environmental Protection Agency noted that the cleanup effort is at a critical juncture—running out of money and up for congressional renewal in 1991.

The EPA wants to avoid a protracted debate in Congress, fearing that significant changes could further delay the cleanup campaign. Some environmental groups and others critical of the program say the time for reforms is now. Among their proposals:

Curtail polluters' responsibilities: The basic philosophy of Superfund is that the polluter pays, but many say the Bush Administration has extended that idea too far by allowing polluters also to perform the risk assessments that determine how badly contaminated a site is and how it should be cleaned up.

"If we ask the fox to prepare a report on how to guard the chicken coop, we must be suspicious of the results," said "Tracking Superfund," a report released in February by five environmental groups and a treatment industry association.

The report recommended that the companies responsible for pollution be prohibited from conducting such risk assessments.

Make Superfund permanent: Cleanups are not being finished as quickly as expected, although Superfund is temporary and subject to congressional approval every five years.

"Making Superfund a permanent program would be a logical first step, because achieving complete, rapid and permanent cleanups everywhere in a decade or two is impossible," the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment said in a 1989 report.

A permanent Superfund program could help the EPA retain key employees and develop a consistent strategy and new technologies.

Have the EPA do EPA work: This concept is contained in legislation that would give the agency Cabinet status, and which almost certainly will be vetoed if the measure is passed by Congress. It is related to turning Superfund into a permanent program; both changes would reduce reliance on outside contractors.

Even if the legislation were to be passed, the EPA could not wean itself from outside contractors. Critics in the agency and outside say that too many important government decisions are made by non-government employees. Some argue also that the EPA may be unaware of contractors' conflicts of interest.

"I think EPA, or any agency, needs to know who else the company works for, and if there are conflicts," said Sen. David H. Pryor (D-Ark.). "We need some sunshine in the program."

The legislation would also allow the EPA to order federal facilities, such as military bases and nuclear complexes, cleaned up. The White House opposes this, although President Bush said before his election that "government should live within the laws it imposes on others."

Establish uniform cleanup standards: Cleanup criteria can vary from state to state.

"Why do leaks of benzene in Texas get cleaned up to a certain level, and to another level in New Jersey?" asked Linda E. Greer, a toxicologist with the Natural Resources Defense Council. "It doesn't make sense."

The "Tracking Superfund" report proposed a "national cookbook" for Superfund sites, giving rules as to how many samples are needed to evaluate a site, depths for sampling, methods to be used to correct each type of contamination and standards of cleanliness regarding specific pollutants.

owned land in Wilmington where a local businessman stored 40,000 gallons of stale solvents, paints, batteries and decontaminants used

Some of the materials were sold by the El Toro Marine Base in Orange County.

David McKenna, a deputy Los

BASES: Decades of Pollution Unraveled

Continued from A22

Angeles city attorney, estimated that the city has already spent \$650,000 on the Wilmington clean-up. If the chemicals seep into ground water, the cost could exceed \$1 million.

Solano County is prosecuting a man who bought 35,000 gallons of highly poisonous and explosive chemicals at military auctions, starting in 1976, in the hope of reselling them. They were stored in a barn near Collinsville, on the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta.

The chemicals, discovered last year, came from nearby military installations. The cost of cleaning up the site topped \$1 million, Solano County Deputy Dist. Atty. Mark Pollock said.

"One spark, and there would have been a hole 200 feet wide. It would have wiped out the town of Collinsville," Pollock said.

He and other local and state officials lamented that the law generally precludes local authorities from prosecuting the federal agencies responsible for selling hazardous materials.

California has sued to force compliance with state laws in the

■ TOXIC CONTAMINANTS

Health officials find that even insignificant military outposts can pose mighty problems. A24

handling of toxic substances at the Mare Island Naval Shipyard, near Vallejo, and at Ft. Ord, near Monterey. But courts have ruled that the state cannot collect money from federal facilities that mishandle toxics.

Still, the state Department of Health Services has the authority to inspect federal bases and issue citations. Health officials have found that some military officials still have not learned any lesson from the past.

In a series of actions that ended in March, the state Department of Health Services cited Mare Island Naval Shipyard, a submarine repair base at the northeastern tip of San Francisco Bay, for sloppy handling of wastes.

State inspectors found 13 violations. Two concrete tanks holding 525,000 gallons of toxins were leaking. A barge held 20,000 gallons of waste oil. If the drums ruptured, there was nothing to keep the waste from flowing into San Francisco Bay. Perhaps most troubling was that the tanks had been in place without proper permits for 13

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"This is relatively routine for federal facilities," said Howard Hayama of the health department's toxic control program.

As the Defense Department studies closing 121 bases around the country, the issue of toxics at military bases will loom ever larger. And, if the past is a guide, the cost of decontamination will be dear.

In the Marin County town of Novato, two developers in 1985 agreed to pay \$45 million for 400 acres at Hamilton Field, used over the years by the Navy, Air Force and Army. But escrow has not yet closed because a 26-acre toxic dump at the center of the 400 acres has not been cleaned up.

In the end, Boxer said, those 26 acres most likely will have to be fenced off and abandoned.

The news that Moffett Naval Air Station, in Silicon Valley, might be closed was cheered not only by peace activists (who said it could prove that closing a base could benefit the local economy), but by developers also. They saw the land reborn as a meticulously planned community with trails fronting San Francisco Bay, reclaimed wetlands, a space museum and affordable housing.

But toxins buried at Moffett threaten to delay any such conver-

sion. The Navy's preliminary assessment is that wastes probably have leaked into the ground from unlined holding ponds and cracked fuel tanks. Several landfills also contain hazardous materials.

Just outside Moffett's fences is another Superfund site, one polluted by semiconductor manufacturers. These companies say that efforts to clean the plume of contaminated ground water have been stalled, first by Navy reluctance to acknowledge that it contributed to the problem and now by the Navy's lengthy study process.

"We're ready to start [the cleanup] right now," said Charles Bostic of Fairchild Semiconductor Corp. Until Moffett identifies its pollution sources, however—a process that may take two or three years longer—the companies will not begin a cleanup for fear of aggravating a problem.

The Navy is moving as fast as it can, Navy official Richard Seraydarian said. He cited complex federal laws governing cleanup bidding practices. "We have a lot more hoops to jump through," he said.

Of all the bases being considered for closure, none holds more promise than the Presidio. Most of the complex will be left as a park. It is unclear what will become of the grand officers' quarters, golf course and tennis courts, but among the suggestions is one that part of the grounds be leased to a university.

The military museum probably will remain and perhaps be expanded. The Presidio was first held by the Spanish in 1776, then by Mexico and, finally, by the U.S. Army. As the oldest military base in continuous operation in the United States, much of its history is clouded and details of its waste problem are not known. For example: There are three Nike missile silos on the base, but their contents are unknown. The doors are welded shut.

Although transforming the garrison into a park is "the chance of a lifetime," said Brian O'Neill, director of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and the official in charge of planning the Presidio's future, the Army must first clean it up. He said the issue is "at the top" of his concerns.

Studies conducted at the Presidio last year by Argonne National Laboratory and the Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency found "no imminent or substantial

threat to human life or the environment."

But the reports went on to say there are more than 200 underground fuel and storage tanks at the base, that the locations and contents of many of them are not known "with any reliability," and that some of them probably are leaking.

Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs), a suspected carcinogen used widely to cool electrical transformers, was spilled in at least three spots, and soldiers dumped trash at some landfills not yet identified. A 1984 Army study

found TCE and other chemicals suspected of causing cancer or congenital defects in ground water beneath the Presidio.

The worst known contamination is at and near Crissy Field, where San Francisco holds its Fourth of July celebrations. The Argonne report predicted that toxins under the old landing strip will not reach the drinking water supply, but it warned that the "ultimate discharge point of this ground water is San Francisco Bay, and marine organisms are thus threatened."

Saul Bloom of the Arms Control Research Center, a private group that advocates converting military facilities to civilian use, said of the Presidio: "We might have the first national park listed on Superfund."

Presidio — what's next?

Park Service's man in San Francisco sifts proposals for Army base's future as a recreation area

By Gerald D. Adams
EXAMINER URBAN PLANNING WRITER

The Presidio should be turned into an alien landing pad for creatures from outer space.

Every historic building in it should be demolished and the entire estate restored to a natural habitat.

These alternatives are among the more radical schemes landing on the desk of Roger Kelley Brown.

For anyone interested in the future of the Presidio once the Army departs, Brown, 38, is the man to contact. He won't be making the final decision as to the Presidio's eventual tenants and uses, but his bosses will.

As the National Park Service's new emissary in San Francisco, Brown listens to futuristic ideas while bossing the \$1.8 million-a-year planning process for transforming the Presidio into an adjunct of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

A National Park Service career man with a knack for refreshingly blunt language, he brings — though he'll deny it — certain biases to the job, biases that emerged during a recent interview.

Asked about a Chamber of Commerce magazine-published proposal to locate 3,000 units of housing in the Presidio, he responded tartly: "We're planning a park, not a place for condos. If Congress had wanted condos, it would have given the Presidio to HUD (the Department of Housing and Urban Development)."

flect the allied air assault.

U.S. military spokesmen said Monday that Iraq fired nine Scuds at Saudi Arabia on Sunday, a revision of its initial statement that 10 missiles had been fired.

Three of the missiles apparently were aimed at the Saudi capital of Riyadh and six at Dhahran, location of a huge Western air base. Moore said eight of the Scuds were destroyed by Patriot anti-missile interceptors and a ninth fell harmlessly into the Persian Gulf.

One missile hit Riyadh, damaging a building in a residential neighborhood, but it was unclear whether it was a Scud that was not counted in the military's tally, a Patriot that went awry or some other rocket.

To date, all Scud attacks against Saudi Arabia and Israel have involved high-explosive conventional warheads, not chemical warheads, despite fears Iraq would employ its chemical weapons, Gallagher said.

Allied warplanes continued their assault on Iraqi targets Monday despite overcast weather that Cheney said was slowing the offensive.

At a briefing, Air Force Maj. Gen. Burton Moore said 8,100 sorties had been flown since the start of the war, though the allies were "nowhere near" their objective of knocking out Iraq's Scud-launching ability.

ety of past experience to his Presidio post — he's worked in such diverse places as New Orleans, Denver and downtown Chicago's Navy Pier — he's finding surprises here.

In New Orleans, he recalls, planning was more a matter of backroom politics conducted in parlors. "Everyone participated but it was more like backroom politics."

"Here," he observes, "politics are more likely to be conducted in the public arena."

Army is involved, too

Another novelty is having to plan in tandem with the U.S. Army, which could remain on the base as late as 1995, according to the base closure law. To prepare himself for diplomatic niceties of Army communication, Brown had to take a four-week training course in military protocol immediately upon arriving here.

One teaching he particularly remembers: One never surprises a general with a telephone call. "You first have your aide call the general's aide" to advise him of the incoming call and its nature.

Besides serving as the park service's chief ear here, Brown's job assignment is to produce "a camera-ready draft" of what he calls "a Presidio amendment to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area management plan" by fall 1992, in time for the Sixth Army's targeted moving years of 1993-94 to Fort Carson, Colo.

This week, Brown and his five-person staff crank up a more public phase leading to that goal. Beginning Saturday, his team starts holding a series of eight Presidio Visions workshops to be held throughout the Bay Area, as well as in Sacramento and Washington, D.C.

Ideas invited

Members of the public are being invited to bring their own ideas for the Presidio's future to the workshops, the first of which is slated to be held between 1 and 4 p.m. Sat.

Continued

San Francisco Examiner

Jan. 21, 1991

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EXAMINER/KURT ROGERS

Roger Kelley Brown is to begin a series of public workshops leading to a 1992 plan for conversion of the Presidio.

urday at the Presidio Noncommissioned Officers Club, Lincoln Boulevard at Sheridan Avenue.

Others will be held as follows:

► **San Francisco:** Jan. 30, 7-10 p.m., Green Room, War Memorial Veterans Building; Feb. 20, 7-10 p.m., Balboa High School, 1000 Cayuga Ave.; and Feb. 23, 12:30-3:30 p.m., Presidio Officers Club, Moraga Avenue and Arguello Boulevard, Presidio.

► **San Rafael:** Feb. 7, 7-10 p.m., Marin Civic Center Exhibit Hall.

► **Los Altos:** Feb. 12, 7-10 p.m., Foothill College main dining room, 12345 El Monte Road.

► **Oakland:** Feb. 26, 7-10 p.m., Merritt College student dining room, 12500 Campus Drive.

► **Moraga:** Feb. 28, 7-10 p.m., St. Mary's College, 1928 St. Mary's Road.

Workshops will be held in Sacramento and Washington, D.C., in early March with dates, times and

locations to be announced.

In addition, reserved seats are available for bus tours of the Presidio, to be held between 10 a.m. and noon, Jan. 26 and Feb. 9; and from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. Feb. 23. Reservations may also be made for walking tours, 10 a.m. to noon every Saturday and Sunday through March. For instructions and bookings, call 556-0865.

Those who cannot attend workshops may contribute ideas in writing to Presidio Planning Team, P.O. Box 29022, San Francisco, CA 94129.

What kinds of ideas are wanted? For starters, Brown hopes the public will suggest ways of maintaining, restoring and using the Presidio's 1,400 acres, its forests, roads and historic buildings.

And if any of the ideas includes means of paying for the Presidio's upkeep, Brown notes, "So much the better."

Independent Journal

DATE 27 Jan 91

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NEWS CLIPPINGS PROVIDED BY SIXTH U.S. ARMY PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE

Special interests plead their cases for Presidio land

A skeet shooter
gets shot down, but
windsurfers and all
manner of idealists
jostle for advantage

By Gerald D. Adams
EXAMINER URBAN PLANNING WRITER

Some 145 people spent Saturday afternoon demanding pieces of San Francisco's Presidio — soon to become a national park — for their own interest groups.

Among other things, they pitched for low-income housing, a skeet shooting range, an AIDS medical center, a braille trail for the blind — so many conflicting, space-consuming demands that chief planner Roger K. Brown said the National Park Service probably could not accommodate anything near the variety of proposals offered.

If the crowd — which filled the lounge of the Army base's NCO Club at the first in a monthlong series of workshops — had a consensus on anything, it was that the Presidio is, to quote Irina Torrey of San Francisco, "like a beautiful woman of national significance

that should be preserved."

Protests greeted suggestions to use barracks for low-income housing, to tear up the golf course and allow it to become a natural habitat and to prohibit traffic.

The last suggestion — including a proposal for perimeter parking — brought Marina District resident Jeanette Barocca to her feet, declaring that future uses should have "no parking or traffic impacts on the neighborhoods of San Francisco."

Suggestions of alternate uses for the base hospital angered Mary Goodsell, who asserted, "Letterman has no business being part of the National Park Service. It should be preserved as a community center for medical services."

Similarly, a timid representative of the Pacific Rod & Gun Club at Lake Merced found so little backing for his proposal for a 200-yard skeet shooting range that he refrained from mentioning it to more than a small group.

One hitherto unpublicized concept foresees Doyle Drive, the mile-long elevated portion of the Golden Gate Bridge approach that bisects the Presidio, being torn down in the manner of the vista-blocking

Embarcadero Freeway.

"Doyle Drive is a barrier to the Bay," said landscape architect Brian Gatter. "We should bury it or lower it and make sure that it does not impede pedestrian access to the Bay."

Windsurfers, fearful that plans to restore dunes at the Presidio's Crissy Beach might destroy their launching area, lobbied for their cause.

"The Presidio has one of the five best windsurfing areas in the world," said Jeffrey Bunch of the San Francisco Board Sailing Association, saying that Crissy Beach ranks with such distant spots as the Canary Islands, the Columbia River Gorge, the west coast of Australia and Maui.

A potpourri of ideas

Other proposals that received sympathetic responses envisioned the Presidio as future home to the Olympic Games, a United Nations or Pacific Basin conference facility, a Smithsonian Institution of the West, a military museum, a museum of Chinese and Spanish history, a national academy for park rangers and an international telecommunications center for youth.

Also suggested were redwood

Independent Journal

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NEWS CLIPPINGS PROVIDED BY SIXTH U.S. ARMY PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE

Special interests seek Presidio land

groves instead of the base's aging eucalyptus trees, a light rail system, consulates for nations that cannot afford San Francisco housing, a preparatory school for the performing arts and a lumber recycling mill for the base's dying trees.

Presiding at the gathering was Golden Gate National Recreation Area Superintendent Brian O'Neill, who drew this conclusion: "It suggests that people have deep feelings about the Presidio."

The next workshop on the Presidio will be held Wednesday from 7 to 10 p.m. at the Green Room, War Memorial Veterans Building, San Francisco.

Others are to be held at the Marin Civic Center Exhibit Hall, 7 p.m., Feb. 7; at Los Altos Foothill College main dining room, 7 p.m., Feb. 12; at Oakland's Merritt College student dining room, 7 p.m., Feb. 26; at St. Mary's College in Moraga, 7 p.m., Feb. 28.



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Sacramento District
650 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, California
95814-4794

News Release

Contact: Homer Perkins

Phone: (916) 551-2526

January 28, 1991

SACRAMENTO, Calif. -- The environmental impact of closing the Presidio of San Francisco as an active U.S. Army installation is the subject of public workshops scheduled for Feb. 2 and 19. The Presidio will be transferred to the Department of the Interior as part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

The Sacramento District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, has completed a draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the effects of the closure. More than 1,000 reviewers received copies of the draft, which was discussed at a public meeting at Fort Mason Sept. 12, 1990. The Corps received extensive comments on the draft EIS and continues to encourage public involvement in the EIS process.

An overview workshop will be held Saturday, Feb. 2, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. at the Religious Activity Center, Building 682, at the Presidio. Workshop leaders will be available following the workshop to meet informally with any interested groups or individuals. The purpose of this workshop is to bring the public up to date on the issues raised and to begin a discussion that will continue in later workshops.

The second workshop will be held Tuesday evening, Feb. 19, beginning at 7 p.m., at Schwartz Theater, Letterman Army Medical Center. It will focus on cleanup of any toxic and hazardous waste, as well as other key issues brought up in the first workshop.

A third workshop will be held April 2, soon after the final Environmental Impact Statement is available for public review. The location will be announced later.

(((MORE)))

(PRESIDIO WORKSHOPS - PAGE 2 OF 2)

These workshops will provide the Army and the public the opportunity to review the available information, discuss mutual concerns and develop strategies to deal with them effectively during the review-and-comment period for the final EIS. These workshops will also insure continuity of public involvement until the Presidio is closed as an Army installation and the National Park Service takes control of it, sometime before September 30, 1995.

Results of the final EIS and public workshops will be incorporated into the Army's Record of Decision that will complete the EIS process in May 1991.

Additional information on the Environmental Impact Statement and the base closure is available from the Sacramento District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, ATTN: Bob Verkade, Military Projects Branch, 650 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, CA 95814-4794, or by calling (916) 551-2350 or the District's toll free number, (800) 227-0951.

###

Presidio of San Francisco Transition Workshops

Purpose of the Workshops: To invite public dialogue and discussion of issues reflecting on closure of the Presidio of San Francisco as an Army Installation.

WORKSHOP NUMBER ONE:

WHAT: Overview of the Environmental Impact Statement on closure of the Presidio.

WHEN: Saturday, February 2, 1991, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

WHERE: Religious Activity Center, Building 682, Presidio.

WORKSHOP NUMBER TWO:

WHAT: Public Workshop on cleanup of any hazardous and toxic waste at the Presidio of San Francisco.

WHEN: Tuesday, February 19, 1991.
7 p.m.

WHERE: Schwartz Theater, Letterman Army Medical Center.

WORKSHOP NUMBER THREE:

WHAT: Public Workshop to receive comments on the Final EIS.

WHEN: Tuesday, April 2, 1991.
7 p.m.

WHERE: Religious Activity Center, Building 682, Presidio.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Sacramento District,

ATTN: Bob Verkade, Military Projects Branch

650 Capitol Mall

Sacramento, CA 95814-4794

(916)551-2350 or (800) 227-0951

APPENDIX D

Community Interview Participants

(NOTE: Names maintained in Sixth Army Public Affairs Office, and U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency Public Affairs Office.)

APPENDIX E

Public Affairs Contacts and Technical Points of Contact

PUBLIC AFFAIRS CONTACTS AND TECHNICAL POINTS OF CONTACT

PUBLIC AFFAIRS POINTS OF CONTACT

1. Department of the Army
Office of the Chief of Public
Affairs
ATTN: OCPA-PP
Washington, D.C. 20310-1509
(202) 695-5732
2. Commander
U.S. Army Forces Command
ATTN: FCPA (Barry Morris)
Fort McPherson, GA
30330-5000
(404) 669-5607
3. Commander
U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous
Materials Agency
Public Affairs Office
ATTN: CETHA-PA (Elizabeth
Sergeant)
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD
21010-5401
(301) 671-2556
4. EPA Region IX
Community Relations
Coordinator
ATTN: Fraser Felter
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 744-2181

PUBLIC AFFAIRS POINTS OF CONTACT (cont'd)

5. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
Sacramento District
ATTN: Jim Taylor
650 Capital Mall
Sacramento, CA 95814-4794
(916) 551-2350
6. Commander
Sixth U.S. Army and Presidio of
San Francisco
ATTN: AFKC-PA*
Presidio of San Francisco, CA
94129-7000
(415) 561-3204
7. Ms. Shirley Buford
Public Participation Coordinator
Department of Toxic Substances
Control
700 Heinz Avenue, Suite 200
Berkeley, CA 94710
(510) 540-3909

TECHNICAL POINTS OF CONTACT

1. Department of the Army
Environmental Office
ATTN: CEHSC-E
Washington, D.C. 20310-2600
(202) 694-1163

* Primary PSF Public Affairs Point of Contact. All activities will be coordinated through this office.

**PUBLIC AFFAIRS CONTACTS
AND TECHNICAL POINTS OF CONTACT (cont'd)**

**TECHNICAL POINTS OF
CONTACT (cont'd)**

2. Commander
U.S. Army Forces Command
ATTN: FCEN-RDO (Ron
Blackledge)
Fort McPherson, GA
30330-5000
(404) 362-7156
3. Commander
U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous
Materials Agency
ATTN: CETHA-BC (John
Buck)
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD
21010-5401
(301) 671-1611
4. EPA Region IX
Office of Federal Activities
(Code E3)
ATTN: David Tomsovic
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 744-2181
5. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
Sacramento District
Military Projects Branch
ATTN: Bob Verkade
650 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, CA 95814-4794
(916) 551-2350
6. Commander
Sixth U.S. Army and Presidio of
San Francisco
ATTN: AFKC-ZM-DEH-E
(Alex Macevich)
Presidio of San Francisco, CA
94129-7000
(415) 561-5176
7. Mr. Romy F. Fuentes
Waste Management Engineer
Department of Toxic Substances
Control
700 Heinz Avenue, Suite 200
Berkeley, CA 94710
(510) 540-3815
8. Mr. John Jang
San Francisco Bay Region
Regional Water Quality Control
Board
2101 Webster Street, Suite 500
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 464-0554

APPENDIX F
Schedule of PIRP Activities

TASK	PROJECT MILESTONES						
	AWARD OF RI	INITIATE RI	COMPLETE RI	AWARD OF FS	INITIATE FS	COMPLETE FS	ROD
COMMUNITY RESEARCH AND INTERVIEWS	•						
NEWS RELEASES	•	•	•			•	•
INFORMATION REPOSITORIES				Ongoing			
UPDATE MAILING LIST				Ongoing			
PUBLIC MEETINGS			•			•	
PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD (30-day minimum)			•			•	
SUMMARY OF CONCERN AND RESPONSES						•	•
AGENCY PROJECT STATUS MEETINGS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
FACT SHEET			•			•	•
EMPLOYEE MEETINGS	•			•		•	
MEETINGS WITH ELECTED OFFICIALS				If Necessary			
REVISE PIRP							•

FIGURE F-1
SCHEDULE FOR COMMUNITY
INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES AT
THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

APPENDIX G

Mailing List for The Presidio of San Francisco

(NOTE: As approved by Public Involvement Coordinator, Department of Toxic Substances Control Program, mailings will be sent to individuals on this list, as well as to all media in Appendix B and to elected officials listed in Appendix J, in lieu of "...owners of property contiguous to the site addressed by the plan..." as specified in California Health and Safety Code Section 25356.1(d).)

MAILING LIST

Michael Alexander
Sierra Club Presidio Task Force
1717 Mason Street
San Francisco, CA 94133

Liz Allen
Sierra Club
394 Blaisdell
Claremont, CA 91711

Janette Barocca
Marina Neighborhood Association
3252 Lyon Street
San Francisco, CA 94123

Michael Belliveau
Citizens for a Better Environment
501 Second Street, Suite 305
San Francisco, CA 94107

Lisa Bicker
California Council for
Environmental & Economic Balance
100 Spear Street, Suite 805
San Francisco, CA 94105

Community Life Program
Army Community Service
Building 103-B
Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129

Todd Cockburn
Clean Water Program
1550 Evans Street
San Francisco, CA 94124

Cheryl Davis
San Francisco Water Department
425 Mason Street, 2nd Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102

P. DeFalco
League of Women Voters
117 Natalie Drive
Moraga, CA 94556

Eliot Diringer
San Francisco Chronicle
827 Broadway, Suite 340
Oakland, CA 94607

Lee S. Dolson
Downtown Association of San
Francisco
582 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94104

Marie Felby
Environmental Reporter, Oakland
Tribune
P.O. Box 24424
Oakland, CA 94623

Jerry Friedman
GGNRA Advisory Commission
Box 301
Pt. Reyes Station, CA 94956

Greenpeace
139 Townsend Street
San Francisco, CA 94107

MAILING LIST (cont'd)

Jana Haehl
Staff Assistant to
Rep. Barbara Boxer
3301 Kerner Boulevard, Suite 390
San Rafael, CA 94901

Harold Hoogasian
Marina Merchants Association
1674 Lombard Street
San Francisco, CA 94123

Rabbi Doug Kahn
Jewish Community Relations
121 Stewart Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Allison Kendall
Presidio Planning Coordinator, City
and County of San Francisco
450 McAllister Street, 4th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102

COL (Ret) John H. Kern
GGNRA Liaison
166 Stewart Drive
Tiburon, CA 94920

Jim Lazarus
San Francisco Chamber of Commerce
465 California Street, 9th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94104

League of Women Voters of San
Francisco
620 Sutter Street
San Francisco, CA 94102

Bill Lee
San Francisco Health Department
101 Grove Street, Room 207
San Francisco, CA 94102

Howard Levitt
GGNRA Director of Communications
Building 201
Fort Mason
San Francisco, CA 94123

Rolf Lewis
President, Pacific Heights Residents
Association
2443 Fillmore Street, #155
San Francisco, CA 94115

Bruce Livingston
Clean Water Action
944 Market Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94102

Charlotte Maeck
Pacific Heights Residents Association
2585 Pacific Street
San Francisco, CA 94115

Alan Magery
San Francisco Planning and Urban
Research Association
312 Sutter Street
San Francisco, CA 94108

Michael Marston
Presidio Heights Association of
Neighbors
3375 Jackson Street
San Francisco, CA 94118

MAILING LIST (cont'd)

Henry R. Morris
Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the
Army for Northern California
407 Hillsborough Boulevard
Hillsborough, CA 94010

Marcia Murphy
Department of Toxic Substances
Control
400 P Street, 4th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Penny Newman
CCHW/West
P.O. Box 33124
Riverside, CA 92519

Michael Paparian
Sierra Club
1014 Ninth Street, Suite 201
Sacramento, CA 95814

Allan Perdue
President, American Federation of
Government Employees Local 1457
P.O. Box 29006
Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129

Michael Picker
National Toxics Campaign
1330 21st Street, Suite 102
Sacramento, CA 95814

Barbara Rivnes
Golden Gate Audubon Society
2530 San Pablo Avenue, Suite G
Berkeley, CA 94702

David Roe
Environmental Defense Fund
Rockridge Market Mall
5655 College Avenue
Oakland, CA 94618

Tad Russell
Arms Control Research Center
942 Market Street, Suite 202
San Francisco, CA 94102

Barbara Sahm
City and County of San Francisco
Environmental Review Office
450 McAllister Street
San Francisco, CA 94102

Jody Sparks
Toxics Assessment Group
P.O. Box 73620
Davis, CA 95616-3620

Diane Takvorian
Environmental Health Coalition
1717 Kettner Boulevard, #100
San Diego, CA 92101

Lisa Whitlock
Community Life Program Mayor
1255-A Armistead
Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129

Michael Yawkey
Staff Assistant to
Rep. Nancy Pelosi
450 Golden Gate
San Francisco, CA 94102

APPENDIX H

Locations for Information Repositories

LOCATIONS FOR INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

San Francisco City and County Library
Civic Center
Science and Government Documents
Larkin and McAllister Streets
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 557-4488

Hours: Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat. 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
 Tues. 12 p.m. - 9 p.m.
 Fri. 12 p.m. - 6 p.m.
 Sun. 1 p.m. - 5 p.m.

Contact: Delores Gater (Reference Librarian)

Golden Gate National Recreation Area
National Park Service
Presidio Resource Center
Fort Point
P.O. Box 29333
San Francisco, CA 94129
(415) 556-1874/0865 (message)

Hours: Mon. - Sun. 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Contact: Brett Bankie (Park Ranger)

NOTE: Best to call ahead for appointment.

Sixth Army Public Affairs Office
Building 38
Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129
(415) 561-3995

Hours: Mon. - Fri. 8 a.m. - 4:15 p.m.

Contact: Bob Mahoney (Public Affairs Officer)

APPENDIX I

Suggested Locations for Community Meetings

SUGGESTED LOCATIONS FOR COMMUNITY MEETINGS

Cowell Theater
Fort Mason Center
Building A
San Francisco, CA 94123
(415) 441-5706

Contact: Bob Martin
Capacity: 400
Cost: \$550 (Mon.-Wed.)
\$700 (Thurs.-Sun.)
Lead Time: 6 months

Balboa High School
1000 Cayuga Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94112
(415) 333-2777

Contact: John Mahoney
Capacity: 1100-1380
Cost: \$53.50
Lead Time: 5-7 days

Presidio Officers' Club
Building 50
Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129
(415) 921-0825

Contact: Jane Fredericks
Capacity: 400
Cost: \$300
Lead Time: 1 month

Presidio NCO Club
Building 135
Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129
(415) 921-1896

Contact: Larry Howard
Capacity: 350 (Ballroom)
150 (Green Room)
60 (Prince Room)
Cost: \$200 (Ballroom)
\$125 (Green Room)
\$ 50 (Prince Room)
Lead Time: 1 month

NOTE: Ballroom not available on
Thursdays.

Presidio Religious Activities Center
Building 682
Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129
(415) 921-3535

Contact: Steve Miller
Capacity: 80-100
Cost: No charge
Lead Time: 1 month

NOTE: Chaplain's activities have
priority over outside activities
or meetings.

NOTE: Audio visual equipment can be requisitioned through the Public Affairs Office for use at meetings held on PSF or elsewhere in the City of San Francisco. Equipment should be reserved as far in advance as possible.

APPENDIX J
Elected Officials

ELECTED OFFICIALS

U.S. SENATORS

Senator Alan Cranston (Democrat)
1390 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94102
(415) 556-8440

Senator John Seymour
250 Sutter Street, #400
San Francisco, California 94108
(415) 556-4307

U.S. REPRESENTATIVES (BAY AREA)

Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi
(Democrat-San Francisco)
Representative, 5th District
450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102
(415) 556-4862

Congresswoman Barbara Boxer
(Democrat-Greenbrae)
Representative, 6th District
450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102
(415) 626-6943

Congressman George Miller
(Democrat-Martinez)
Representative, 7th District
367 Civic Drive, #14
Pleasant Hill, California 94523
(415) 687-3260

Congressman Ron Dellums
(Democrat-Oakland)
Representative, 8th District
201 13th Street
Oakland, California 94617
(415) 763-0370

U.S. REPRESENTATIVES (BAY AREA)3 (cont'd)

Congressman Fortney "Pete" Stark
(Democrat-Oakland)
Representative, 9th District
22300 Foothill Boulevard
Hayward, California 94541
(415) 635-1092

Congressman Don Edwards
(Democrat-San Jose)
Representative, 10th District
1042 West Hedding, #100
San Jose, California 95126
(408) 247-1711

Congressman Tom Lantos
(Democrat-San Mateo)
Representative, 11th District
520 South El Camino Real
San Mateo, California 94402
(415) 342-0300

Congressman Tom Campbell
(Republican-Sunnyvale)
Representative, 12th District
599 North Mathilda Avenue,
Suite 105
Sunnyvale, California 94086
(415) 321-9154 or (408) 245-4835

Congressman Norman Mineta
(Democrat-San Jose)
Representative, 13th District
1245 South Winchester
San Jose, California 95128
(408) 984-6045

ELECTED OFFICIALS (cont'd)

GOVERNOR

Local Address

Governor Pete Wilson
350 McAllister Street
San Francisco, California 94102
(415) 557-3326

Sacramento Address

State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 445-2841

STATE SENATORS (BAY AREA)

Alfred Alquist (Democrat-San Jose)
100 Paseo de San Antonio, #209
San Jose, California 95113
(408) 286-8318 or (916) 445-9740

Daniel Boatwright
(Democrat-Concord)
1035 Detroit Avenue, #200
Concord, California 94518
(415) 689-1973 or (916) 445-6083

Barry Keene (Democrat-Benicia)
631 Tennessee Street
Vallejo, California 94590
(707) 648-4080 or (916) 445-3375

Quentin Kopp
(Independent-San Francisco)
363 El Camino Real, #1
South San Francisco, California
94080
(415) 952-5666 or (916) 445-0503

STATE SENATORS (BAY AREA) (cont'd)

Bill Lockyer (Democrat-Hayward)
6140 Stoneridge Mall Road, #515
Pleasanton, California 94566
(415) 847-6041 or (916) 445-6671

Milton Marks
(Democrat-San Francisco)
350 McAllister Street, #2045
San Francisco, California 94102
(415) 557-1437 or (916) 445-1412

Dan McCorquodale
(Democrat-San Jose)
4 North 2nd Street, #590
San Jose, California 95113
(408) 277-1470 or (916) 445-3104

Rebecca Morgan
(Republican-Los Altos)
830 Menlo Avenue, #200
Menlo Park, California 94025
(415) 321-1451 or (916) 445-6747

Nicholas Petris (Democrat-Oakland)
1111 Jackson Street, #7016
Oakland, California 94607
(415) 464-1333 or (916) 445-6577

STATE ASSEMBLY (BAY AREA)

William Baker (Republican-Danville)
1676 N. California Blvd., #690
Walnut Creek, California 94596
(415) 932-2537 or (916) 445-8528

Tom Bates (Democrat-Berkeley)
1414 Walnut Street
Berkeley, California 94709
(415) 540-3176 or (916) 445-7554

ELECTED OFFICIALS (cont'd)

STATE ASSEMBLY (BAY AREA)
(cont'd)

Willie Brown
(Democrat-San Francisco)
350 McAllister Street, #5046
San Francisco, California 94102
(415) 557-0784 or (916) 445-8780

John Burton
(Democrat-San Francisco)
350 McAllister Street, #1064
San Francisco, California 94102
(415) 557-2253 or (916) 445-8253

Robert Campbell
(Democrat-Richmond)
2091 MacDonald Avenue
Richmond, California 94804
(415) 237-8171 or (916) 445-7890

Dominic Cortese
(Democrat-San Jose)
100 Paseo de San Antonio, #300
San Jose, California 95113
(408) 269-6500 or (916) 445-8243

Delaine Eastin (Democrat-Fremont)
39245 Liberty Street, Suite M
Fremont, California 94538
(415) 791-2151 or (916) 445-7874

William Filante
(Republican-San Rafael)
30 N. San Pedro Road, #195
San Rafael, California 94903
(415) 479-4920 or (916) 445-7827

STATE ASSEMBLY (BAY AREA)
(cont'd)

Thomas Hanigan
(Democrat-Fairfield)
844 Union Avenue, Suite A
Fairfield, California 94533
(707) 429-2383 or (916) 445-8368

Bev Hansen (Republican-Santa Rosa)
50 Santa Rosa Avenue, #205
Santa Rosa, California 95401
(707) 546-4500 or (916) 445-8102

Barbara Lee (Democrat-Oakland)
1111 Jackson Street, #5027
Oakland, California 94607
(415) 464-0339 or (916) 445-7442

Johan Klehs (Democrat-San Leandro)
2450 Washington Avenue, #270
San Leandro, California 94570
(415) 464-0847 or (916) 445-8160

Ted Lempert (Democrat-San Mateo)
1650 Borel Place, #229
San Mateo, California 94402
(415) 571-9521 or (916) 445-8188

Charles Quackenbush
(Republican-Los Altos)
456 El Paseo de Saratoga
San Jose, California 95130
(408) 446-4114 or (916) 445-8305

Byron Sher
(Democrat-Mountain View)
785 Castro Street, Suite C
Mountain View, California 94041
(415) 961-6031 or (916) 445-7632

ELECTED OFFICIALS (cont'd)

STATE ASSEMBLY (BAY AREA) **(cont'd)**

Jackie Speier
(Democrat-South San Francisco)
510 Myrtle Avenue, #107
South San Francisco, California
94080
(415) 871-4100 or (916) 445-8020

John Vasconcellos
(Democrat-San Jose)
100 Paseo de San Antonio, #106
San Jose, California 95113
(408) 288-7515 or (916) 445-4253

MAYOR

Honorable Frank Jordan
Mayor
City of San Francisco
City Hall, Room 200
San Francisco, California 94102
(415) 554-6141

Deputy Mayors

Claude Everhart (Government
Operations)

James Ho (Business and Economic
Development)

Gayle Orr-Smith (Public Safety)

Myra Snyder (Health and Human
Services)

Carol Wilkins (Deputy for Finance)

Brad Paul (Housing and
Neighborhoods)

Deputy Mayors (cont'd)

Douglas Wright (Transportation and
Public Works)

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

San Francisco Board of Supervisors
City Hall, Room 235
San Francisco, California 94102
(415) 554-5184

Doris Ward (President)
(415) 554-5867

Roberta Achtenberg

Angela Alioto

Harry Britt

Jim Gonzalez

Terence Hallinan

Tom Hsieh (Sixth Army CAC
member)

Willie Kennedy (Sixth Army CAC
member)

Bill Maher

Carole Migden

Kevin Shelley

ELECTED OFFICIALS (cont'd)

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

City Planning Commission
450 McAllister Street
San Francisco, California 94102
(415) 558-6414

Susan Bierman (President)

Douglas Engmann (Vice President)

Robert Dick (Commissioner)

Wayne Jackson Hu (Commissioner)

James Morales (Commissioner)

Norman Karasick (Alternate
Commissioner)

Romaine Baldrige (Alternate
Commissioner)

**GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL
RECREATION AREA COUNCIL**

Golden Gate National Recreation
Area
Ft. Mason
San Francisco, California 94123
(415) 556-4484

Frank Boerger (Chairman)

Chuck Ayala

Richard Bartke

Howard Cogswell

John Crowley

**GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL
RECREATION AREA COUNCIL
(cont'd)**

Margot Patterson Doss

Neil Eisenberg

Jerry Friedman

Daphne Greene

Steve Jeong

Amy Meyer

Gary Pinkston

Jimmy Park Li

Merritt Robinson

Hank Sciaroni

John Spring

Edgar Wayburn

Joseph Williams